Saturday Night

Canada's Magazine of Business and Contemporary Affairs

NOVEMBER 9TH 1957 20 CENTS

Planetary Politics And Man-Made Moons

BY MAXWELL COHEN

Rockets Or Rifles In Canada's Defence?

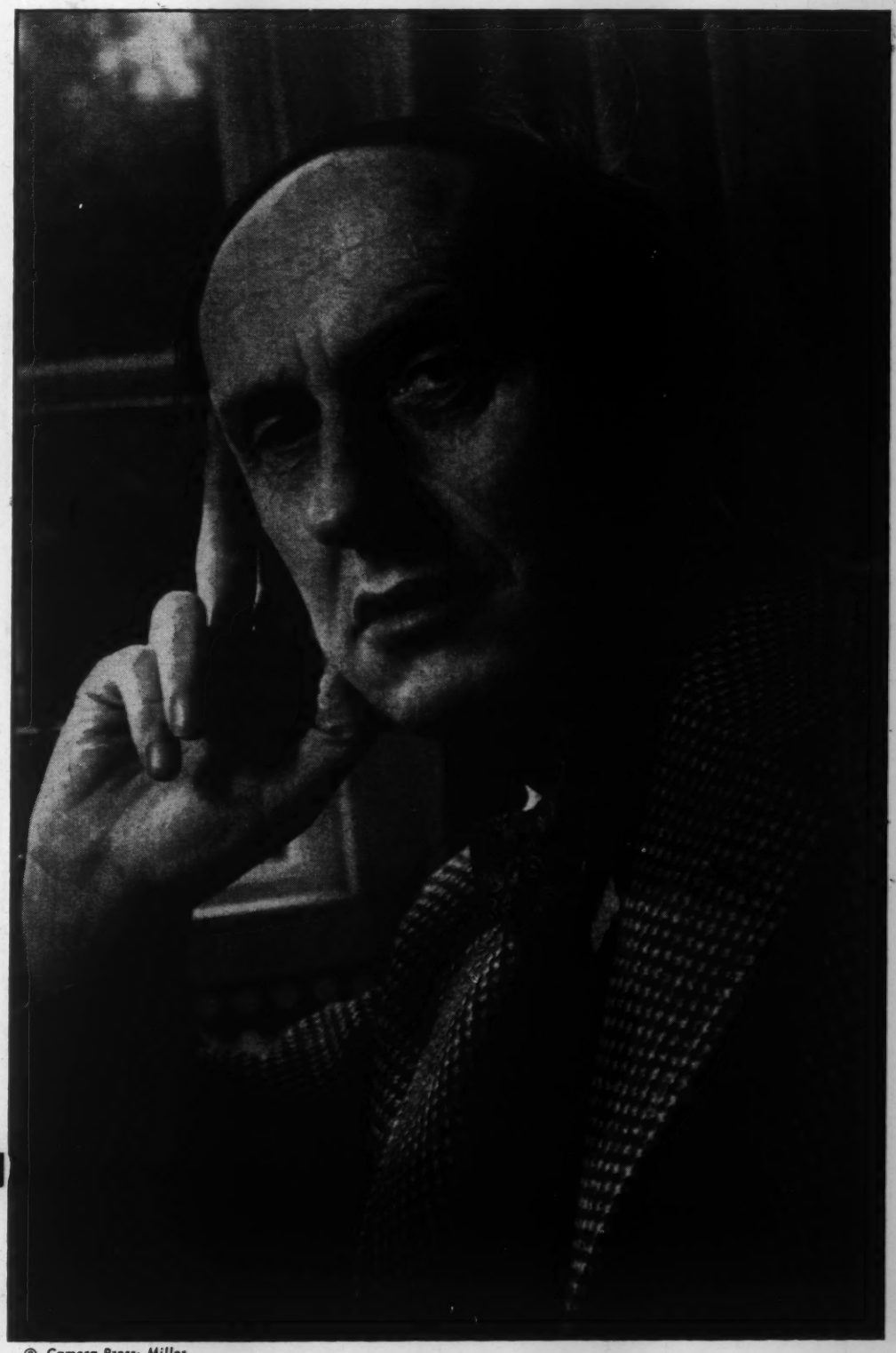
BY R. M. BRISBANE

How The Market Drop Hit Investment Clubs

BY R. M. BAIDEN

Autumn Book Reviews

Edited by
ROBERTSON DAVIES



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Lord David Cecil: "Joy Is Deeper": See Books

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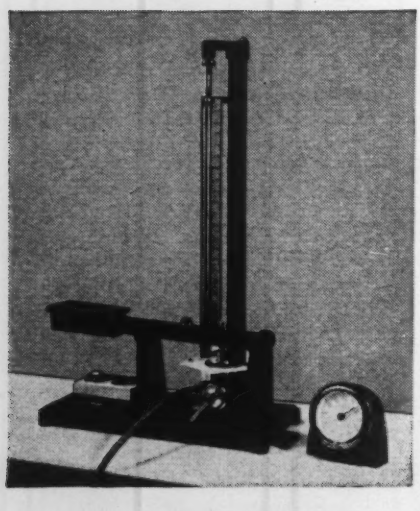

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Saturday Night

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Features:

The "Tight Money" Squeeze
by John D. Pattison, 7

Rifles or Rockets in Defence?
by R. M. Brisbane, 8

Politics and Man-Made Moons
by Maxell Cohen, 10

Autumn Book Reviews
Edited by Robertson Davies, 33

Departments:

Letters, 2

Ottawa Letter, 4

Travel, 16

Gold & Dross, 18

Taxes, 22

Lively Arts, 30

Editorials, 48

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John D. Pattison

John D. Pattison is an honors graduate of Queen's University in Economics and has been a business economist in private industry since he graduated in 1948. He took his secondary school education at Upper Canada College in Toronto and served six years with the RCAF, retiring as a Wing Commander. On Page 7 of this issue, Mr. Pattison brings a fresh approach to the subject of "tight money", discounting the much-touted theory that this situation was created by the manipulation of the money market by the Central Bank. Mr. Pattison argues for a government policy of deficit spending as a solution to the problem.

John A. Stevenson

What is the true political complexion of the party now in power at Ottawa? Time was when the Tories were the acknowledged spokesmen of "big business"; the Liberals picked up a large part of the label chiefly due to the prestige of C. D. Howe. Now, John A. Stevenson, SATURDAY NIGHT's Ottawa correspondent, finds little major wealth among Mr. Diefenbaker's followers but an important asset of enthusiastic youth, on Page 4.

R. M. Baiden

Investment clubs were born in the heady atmosphere of soaring stock markets. The last few months have seen one of the sharpest declines in history. R. M. Baiden, SATURDAY NIGHT's business editor, examines the effect on Canada's tenderfoot traders and reports how they made out; how effective their policies were, how widely their losses extended and what they learned from their experience, on Page 14.

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Letters

Professors' Pay

May I be permitted to clear up any misunderstanding which may have arisen from my article in SATURDAY NIGHT recently on the expansion of the University of Toronto. The salary figure of $12,000 for professors, which I quoted, will be correct as of July 1, 1959 but is not generally correct as of now.

Here are the new salary scales at U of T as announced by then President Sidney Smith on April 11, 1957, with minimum and range for four grades:

	Effective	
July 1, 1957	*July* 1, 1958	*July* 1, 1959
Professors		
9,600+	11,200+	12,000+
Associate Professors		
7,500-9,400	8,500-10,800	9,000-11,500
Assistant Professors		
5,800-7,300	6,600- 8,100	7,000- 8,500
Lecturers		
4,300-5,800	5,100- 6,600	5,500- 7,000

TORONTO MARY LOWREY ROSS

The Same Brush

I find your editorial concerning the appointment of the new Governor-General rather puzzling. You say that no person having any ties with the Conservative Party should be appointed with which I quite agree. You go on, however, to suggest that Louis St. Laurent would be more or less ideal; in fact you speak of him as the "logical choice". It seems to me that this would be anything but logical. Any Conservative nominee and Mr. St. Laurent would both be tarred with the same brush of political partisanship. The logical view would simply be that no politician should apply . . . .

The Governor-General's traditional independence has already been undermined by the power of the Cabinet to have him recalled. Now we find you making the other qualification of political neutrality meaningless.

SIMCOE, ONT. W. P. MACKAY

Women at Ottawa

. . . On a recent trip to Toronto, I was disturbed by whispers of an impending depression. A pox on all such defeatism. There are ways to resolve difficulties in trade relations, adjustments with labor unions, etc. One way to clear up these troubles, is to put more women in Ottawa. They are the natural housecleaners of the world (your pardon, ladies!) besides being the guardians of youth and the mouthpieces of justice. So give Mr. St. Laurent the position of vice-regal representative and surround him with lots of help, not forgetting that nothing good is ever undertaken without a woman . . .

VIRGINIATOWN, ONT. M. ELEANOR MALANE

Newspaper Trial

Congratulations on Ernest Watkin's "Trial By Newspaper."

During the Peter Woodcock case I was editor of *The Varsity*, undergraduate daily at the University of Toronto, and acted as campus correspondent for the *Telegram*, for whom I had earlier been a full-time reporter. The day after the *Telegram's* flagrant disregard of ethics, I wrote an editorial attempting to point out the immorality and illegality of its coverage and that of the *Daily Star*. The editorial was reprinted in the *Globe and Mail*.

I was summarily fired by the *Telegram*.

I might add that the editorial drew more favorable letters than any I wrote all year.

MOOSE JAW, SASK. PETER GZOWSKI

Poorer Pedestrians

Your correspondent William Shires ought to see Winnipeg pedestrians herded on street corners waiting for light when there is no wheel traffic for a block or more either way. Thousands of man-hours per day are wasted for those who can least afford to lose them. I maintain that the by-law of the plutocratic inner circle is *ultra vires* because it presumes to nullify pedestrian rights as guaranteed by the law of the Queen's Highway.

There is such a thing as legitimate regulation of pedestrian traffic e.g. when there is a fire, a parade, an emergency. Herding pedestrians, interrupting them and subjecting them to rules designed for dangerous vehicles, is not only without legal justification—it is a defiance of law. Pedestrians ought to contend for their just rights.

WINNIPEG (REV.) WM. C. TURNEY

Surplus Wheat

Canada has been hoarding while United States has been lending aid; Canadians have been reviling Americans instead of following their example. If Canada can-

not learn from that example, the Province of Saskatchewan might as well be evacuated.

If wheat does not find a cash market at a reasonable price it should be donated, (after being purchased by the Federal Government out of tax-revenue) to the United Nations, *provided* UN should so arrange counterpart funds in the recipient countries that the world market should remain strong. Then (a) Many who would otherwise die would live; (b) The free world would be united and fortified; (c) The United Nations would be more than a pious hope; (d) The world would be saved from a major depression; (e) The prairie farmers would no longer have injustice to remember and resent.

NORTH GOWER, ONT. HAMILTON CRAIG

What Slums?

. . . Mr. Garner must have had a mental lapse while travelling through our community. I have personally travelled throughout Canada and a good part of the United States and have a fairly good idea of what slum conditions are really like . . .

I am positive you will find Sydney Mines to be one of the most progressive communities in Nova Scotia with a population of 8,700; with well planned streets mostly paved, two parks, good recreational facilities and positively no slum conditions existing. It is quite true our community is comprised of 95% miners but I wish to point out the fact that all these miners own their own properties and keep them in good condition . . .

SYDNEY MINES, N.S. SIDNEY ORANN
Town Clerk

Independent Retailers

Let me hope that your article "Independent Retailers Organize to Survive" will be brought to the attention of every retailer in Canada. If a national economy is to remain strong it must see that small businesses are protected and encouraged. Free enterprise must be soundly based on the little man as well as on competition between industrial giants. I hope that the organizations mentioned in the article will take action.

WINNIPEG K. W. SCHWARTZ

TV Ups and Downs

I am glad to see that Mary Lowrey Ross devotes some of her entertaining columns to television. It is a delight to have an intelligent and amusing approach to this medium of mass communication which touches both the lowest and highest spots in any field. For better or for worse it is with us and its impact must be taken seriously.

ORILLIA MARIAN ROBERTS

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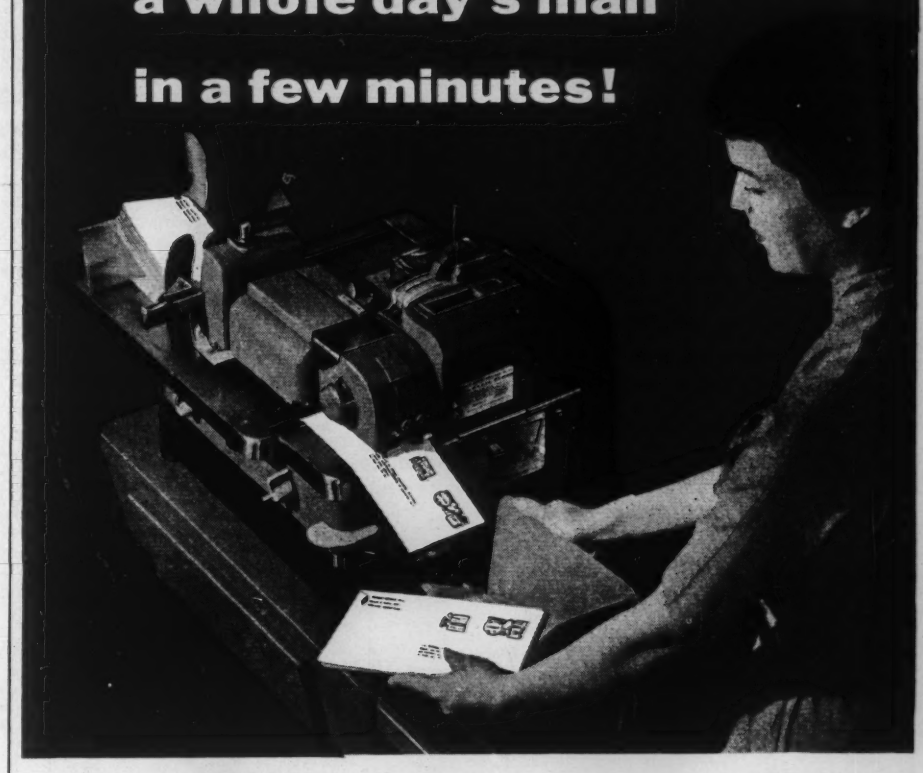

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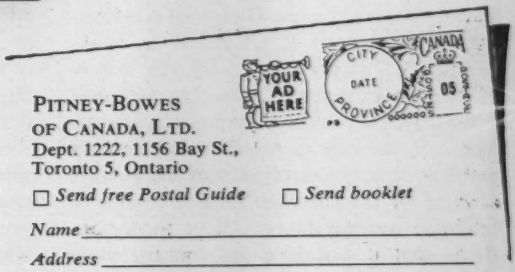

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Ottawa Letter

by John A. Stevenson

Tories Drop "Big Business"

The new House of Commons has some novel and interesting features. Bygone Tory Ministries always contained some very wealthy members who functioned as vigilant watchdogs for what are called "the big business interests." Sir Robert Borden had in his two Cabinets very rich men like Sir Edward Kemp, Sir James Lougheed and Frank Cochrane. R. B. Bennett was himself a multi-millionaire and at least three of his Ministers were rated in the millionaire class.

But in the Diefenbaker Cabinet, Transport Minister Hees is the only member of it, who is credited with a large private fortune and all the others from the Prime Minister down have had to be content with modest incomes and have never accumulated much wealth. Accordingly, since Mr. Hees seems to be more radical in his views than any of his colleagues, there will be no element in this Tory Cabinet with a strong natural bias in favor of the interests of "big business".

This change is largely due to a shift in political allegiance among the uppermost financial and social strata of Canadian society. There was a time not so long ago, when almost all the old families of loyalist stock and three fourths of the leaders of industry, finance and commerce were faithful supporters of the Tory party with the result it enjoyed greater social prestige than the Liberal party and had always larger campaign funds at its disposal. But the old loyalists coteries are now an insignificant element socially compared with our new crop of millionaires, who, since many of them are sprung from humble homes, have no traditional partiality for the Tory party.

Since 1935 many of our industrial and financial magnates have, through their great confidence in C. D. Howe, migrated from the Tory into the Liberal camp. Whether they will remain there now that Mr. Howe is out of office and a Ministry wearing the Tory label is in is another matter. Meanwhile the Diefenbaker Ministry, when account is taken of the background of its personnel and the nature of its popular support, cannot be reckoned a normal Tory administration and therefore it is unlikely to travel on reactionary paths or reverse sharply any of the policies adopted by the Liberals. Its best chance of retaining popular favor will be to demonstrate that it can give the country more efficient and more economical administration.

Another—and very hopeful—feature of the new House of Commons is the abnormally large contingent of young-ish Tories, some 30 of them under 40 years of age. They are probably all filled with deep admiration for Mr. Diefenbaker and his associates in the Cabinet who led them to victory over the hosts of Liberalism and are anxious to help them with their voices and votes in good deeds for the benefit of the country. The party system requires for its effective operation reasonable loyalty on the part of a private member to his leaders and if he is continually at loggerheads with them he becomes an intolerable nuisance and he should either cross the floor to the opposition benches or retire from public life. But on the other hand a member who is only a docile voting machine and never ventures to question the wisdom of the Cabinet's actions and policies is not an asset either to Parliament or the country.

Transport Minister Hees: Radical?

The Liberal party might not have fallen into its present disfavor with the voters if its two ministries had not been able to count upon the sheeplike loyalty of their spineless horde of followers on the back benches. After the election of 1949 there were always about 140 Liberal members who were outside the ministerial hierarchy and therefore not tied to the Cabinet's line of policy but as far as I recollect, only three of them, Davie Croll, N. J. Jeffrey and J. L. Macdougall, took serious objection to ministerial policies. It is true that a private member has often to support legislation which seems to him questionable but if he is never to exercise freely his own judgment about the merits of an issue and thereby determine his vote upon it, then his place in the House might as well be occupied by a trained seal. So it is to be hoped that the younger Tory back benchers will not follow the sad example set by their Liberal opponents in the last two Parliaments and meekly obey the orders of their party's whip when their conscience tells them that they ought to take an independent critical line.

Some of these young Tory members will undoubtedly cherish ambitions for the sweets of office and feel that with the generous sessional indemnities now available they can afford to be professional politicians but it would be unfortunate if they all had this inclination. In discussing the future of the British Parliament, Clement Attlee, a statesman of long experience and mellow wisdom, declared that it would only remain a healthy institution if half the members of the House of Commons were not professional politicians but had their main interest in and had achieved some distinction in other walks of life than politics . . . did not intend to spend many years in Parliament and were therefore comparatively indifferent to the loss of their seats. On June 10th the voters retired to private life a goodly number of Liberals who had become professional politicians and the high proportion of amateurs in the new House is a change for the better and ought to be preserved.

Thus far the record of our new Government is a mixture of good and bad. It deserves credit for its admirable arrangements, to provide an appropriate setting for the opening of the Canadian Parliament by the Queen. It has lost no time in moving to implement its electioneering pledges to increase old age pensions and other benefits of the program of social security. But the Prime Minister has missed a chance of seeking compensation for the numerical weakness of his party in the Senate by reinforcing it with recruits of a high calibre. Dr. J. A. Sullivan, as a very distinguished member of the medical profession in Toronto, is in this category, but all the other new nominees are just worthy citizens of their communities, mostly beneficiaries of the personal gratitude of Mr. Diefenbaker for early zeal in supporting his candidacy for the leadership of his party.

But irritation over the indefensible misuse of closure engineered by Mr. Howe in the debate over the pipe line in 1956 is no valid excuse for the abolition of closure, which the Prime Minister pro-

poses. Since it was inaugurated in Britain in 1883 by the Gladstone Ministry to frustrate the obstructive tactics of the Irish Nationalists, it has been adopted in all the Parliaments of the Commonwealth and has proved a valuable instrument for keeping the length of debates within reasonable but still adequate dimensions.

In a speech at Ottawa on October 10 Mr. Sinclair, the former Minister of Fisheries, made a very convincing defence of closure and supplemented it with the sensible suggestion that a further profitable curtailment of superfluous verbiage in Parliament should be achieved by the adoption at Ottawa of the British practice through which, by agreement between the whips, debates are limited to a specified time and, if they cannot agree, the duration of the debate is fixed by the Prime Minister. The consequence is that each party puts up its best speakers and there is no unprofitable repetition of arguments.

The British Parliament undertakes a great deal of work performed by our provincial legislatures and there is no reason why the parliamentary sessions at Ottawa should not be considerably shorter than the sessions at Westminster. But, if Mr. Diefenbaker has noted that his most loyal supporter in the press, the Toronto *Globe and Mail,* has pronounced closure "a useful device for the prevention of filibustering tactics" and deprecated its abolition, he may have a second thought on the subject and be content with proposing safeguards against the abuse of closure. If he perseveres with its abolition, he can count upon the stern disapproval of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, who led his party in its victorious battle for the first enforcement of closure at Ottawa in 1917.

In his opening speech Mr. St. Laurent took a conciliatory line in promising to show an accommodating spirit towards Ministerial legislation but his lead yas not followed by a quartette of his lieutenants, Messrs. Martin, Marler, Chevrier and Pickersgill, who in their exposés of certain delinquencies of the Government took a very belligerent attitude.

Mr. Gardiner, (Liberal-Melville) in an admirable speech of studied moderation, urged that the House should get on with its business of providing the Government with supply for the balance of the fiscal year and clearing the order paper of the proposed measures of legislation and, after rebuking the two minor parties for moving amendments of no-confidence, he told ministers that if they could listen to expressions of opinion and suppress strong partisan feelings "we will get along fairly well till the end of this particular session."

This wise speech of Mr. Gardiner's had an immediate soothing influence upon the Liberals and damped down their ardor for an early election.

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Saturday Night

Canada's economy needs a new inflation.
Not the unlooked-for post-war variety—
But a transfusion of new money to spend.

How to Beat the "Tight-Money" Squeeze

by John D. Pattison

MANY OF CANADA'S economic indicators are pointing toward a troubled future. In business, automobile and other finished product sales are down, housing starts off and unemployment is rising. Overall, our gross national product is barely holding even.

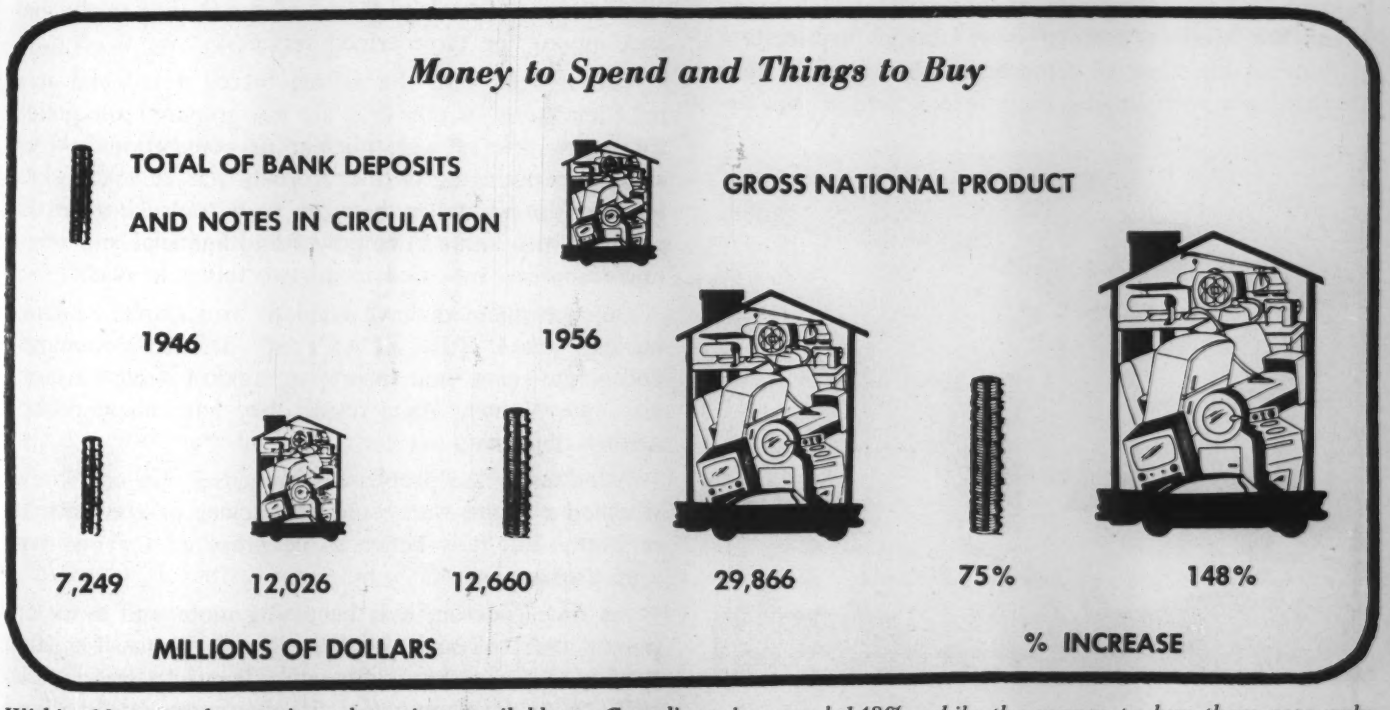
Financial markets are troubled. The stock market, for instance, has recorded one of the sharpest drops in history. Bond prices make only sporadic shows of strength.

These are the results of what people erroneously call "tight money". In the sense that there is less money for people to spend, "tight money" is a fallacy. In the sense that the competition for money is far out of balance with the supply, there is a shortage.

Briefly stated, Canadian business is being strangled for lack of money. The remedy is to put more money where it will be spent on goods that are in surplus supply. This calls for more — not less — inflation. But it must be a new kind of inflation.

Consider the case of the stock market. No single reason could explain the decline. Perhaps the most apparent reason was that the market had gone up much too far. This business of participating in Canada's growth and of protecting oneself from inflation was much overdone. The market had reached a precarious

CONTINUED ON PAGE 24



Within 10 years the goods and services available to Canadians increased 148% while the money to buy them rose only 75%. The result was frantic competition for the money available and rising interest rates.

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significance of
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"Longines" on th
right: President
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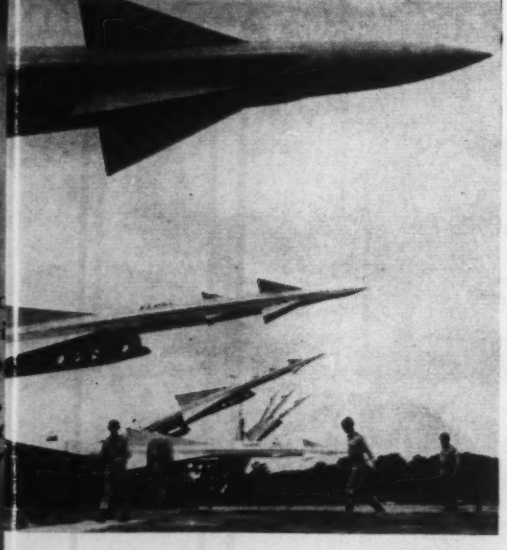
Little Sputnik and Russian Intercontinental Missile have sent Americans on a rocket spree.

ere is a radical new defence policy for Canada. She ould abandon air continental defence to the U.S. nd concentrate on a modern, air-transported army.

Rifles or Rocket

E WAS still opposition military critic last George R. Pearkes, VC, said in the House

entering the atomic age, as indeed we approach the problem of defence from There must be an honest searching for the ow time to take a new look at the jobs to the forces and weapons with which to do ed to make a most critical investigation e kind of defence we must have. Other reorganizing their forces, and if our organization requires revamping we should not hesitate to take it in hand."



contain their own ground-to-air protection stallation of the Nike guided missile shows.

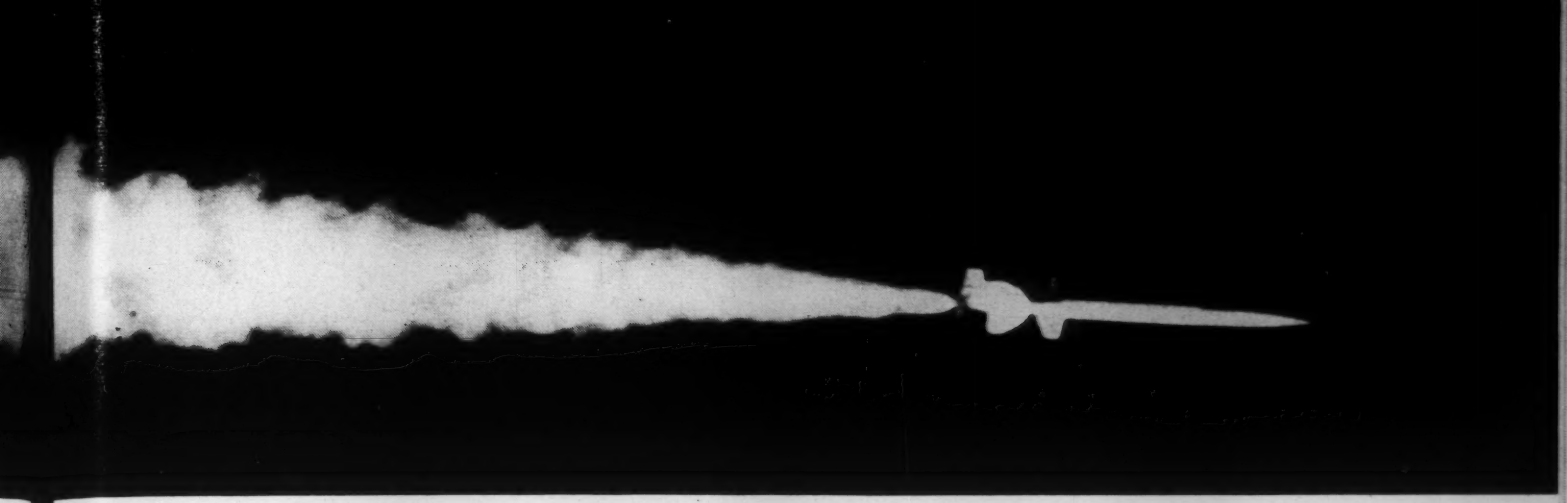
Mr. Pearkes has his chance now because he's the Progressive Conservative minister of national defence. But carrying out the required overhaul of Canada's defence establishment will require rare military and political courage. Regrettably, Mr. Pearkes has already indicated that he doesn't plan any major change in the balance among the three armed services.

The trouble with the armed forces now—and it is not their fault—is that they are not prepared adequately for either type of war, nuclear or conventional. Ever since the outbreak of the Korean war, Canada's defence effort has fallen between two stools because this country, with limited manpower and financial and scientific resources, has tried to do two things at once.

Defence planners have tried to arm Canada against nuclear attack (the RCAF's air defence command) and at the same time to prepare against a conventional war (the Army). As a result, they have accomplished neither objective.

Admittedly, the problem is immense. No one knows whether a future war could be nuclear or conventional or both. But it is better to be prepared for one type than neither.

As time goes on, it is becoming more and more apparent that full-scale nuclear war is impossible, that neither east nor west deliberately wants to commit suicide. With development of the intercontinental ballistic missile, the nuclear stroke and the nuclear counterstroke



This field is far too expensive for Canada. She should concentrate on what she can do well.

by R. M. Brisbane

Canada's Defence?

will come even closer together: bang, bang and the lights go out for good.

Thus conventional wars of the type fought in Korea and Indo-China become much more likely. Suppose Russia made a foray into Turkey with conventional army forces. Would the United States hurl hydrogen bombs at Moscow?

The answer would seem to be "No" because the U.S. would get the same treatment from Russia. And what would happen to U.S. and western prestige in Asia and Africa (assuming there is any left) if the U.S. threw the first H-bomb? And even if it used "small" tactical atomic bombs at the scene of the fighting, would there be any assurance that the bombs used would not become gradually bigger until H-bombs rained down everywhere?

Thus reliance on a nuclear arsenal alone is insane for the west. If the west can make nuclear war only, then it risks making a hydrogen war out of something which could be kept local and conventional. The democracies must be prepared to fight conventional wars and fight them well and possibly for a long time.

There is no denying, of course, that the west needs bomber forces, hydrogen bombs, radar warning lines and fighter aircraft to maintain a war deterrent.

But it does not make good sense for Canada to try to maintain at least part of the deterrent and conventional forces as well. It would be different if Canada stood alone against Russia. But it has allies, lots of them. Why cannot Canada perform one job and perform it well, fitting it into the over-all strategy of the North Atlantic Alliance?

In other words, Canada should do away with its share of the deterrent and concentrate on what it has always done well: fighting on the ground.

Canada could not, of course, simply dismantle the RCAF's air defence command and take a dog-in-the-manger attitude toward the U.S. Defence of the U.S. is defence of Canada and vice versa.

Canadians have proved to be first-rate fighting troops.

The answer would be to let the U.S. do the job entirely.

It can well be argued that this might be political suicide for the party in power, or any other party that

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

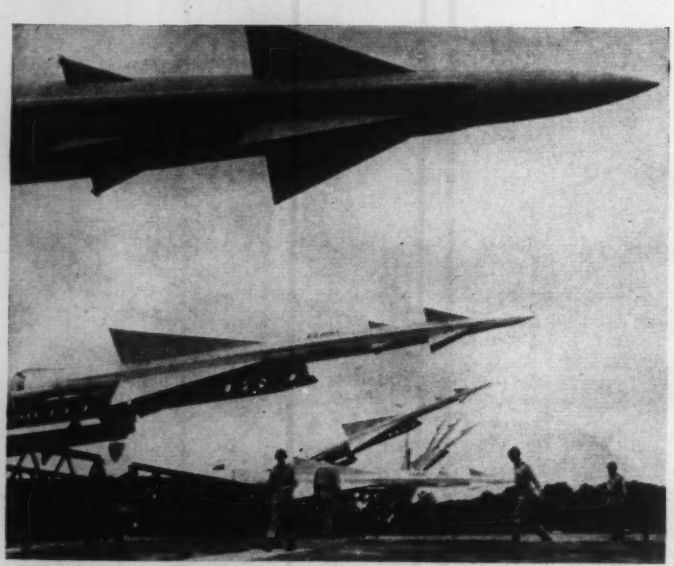
Little Sputnik and Russian Intercontinental Missile have sent Americans on a rocket spree.

Here is a radical new defence policy for Canada. She should abandon air continental defence to the U.S. and concentrate on a modern, air-transported army.

Rifles or Rockets

WHEN HE WAS still opposition military critic last April 1, George R. Pearkes, VC, said in the House of Commons:

"If we are entering the atomic age, as indeed we are, we must approach the problem of defence from a new angle. There must be an honest searching for the truth. It is now time to take a new look at the jobs to be done and the forces and weapons with which to do them. We need to make a most critical investigation to find out the kind of defence we must have. Other countries are reorganizing their forces, and if our organization requires revamping we should not hesitate to take it in hand."



Modern armies contain their own ground-to-air protection as this U.S. installation of the Nike guided missile shows.

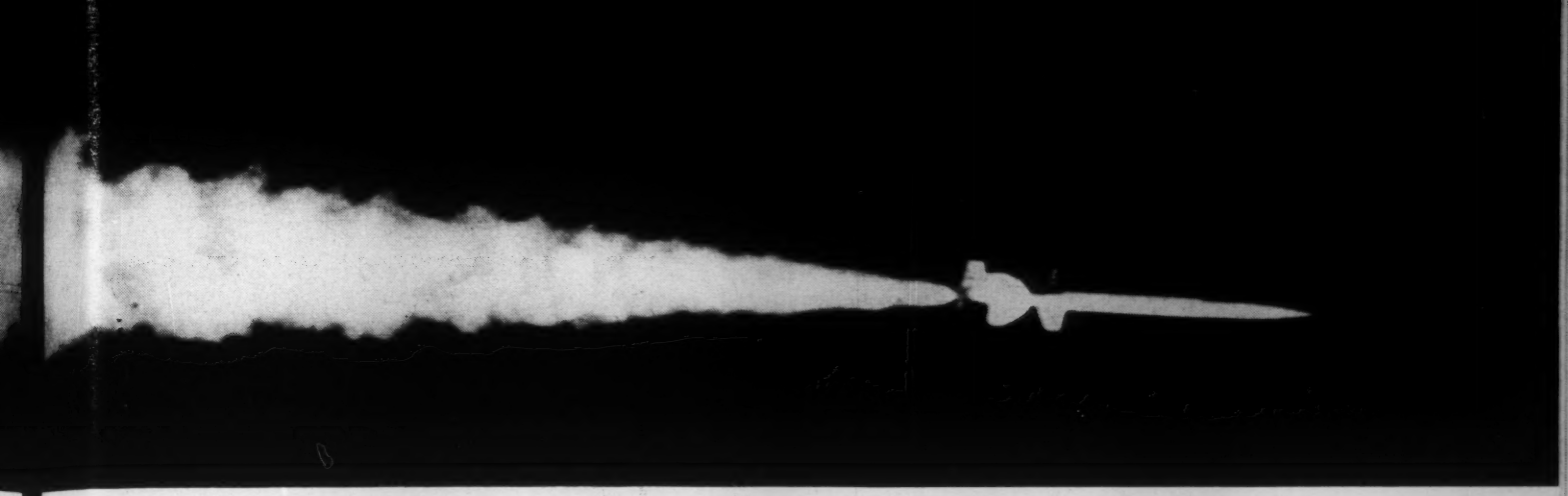
Mr. Pearkes has his chance now because he's the Progressive Conservative minister of national defence. But carrying out the required overhaul of Canada's defence establishment will require rare military and political courage. Regrettably, Mr. Pearkes has already indicated that he doesn't plan any major change in the balance among the three armed services.

The trouble with the armed forces now—and it is not their fault—is that they are not prepared adequately for either type of war, nuclear or conventional. Ever since the outbreak of the Korean war, Canada's defence effort has fallen between two stools because this country, with limited manpower and financial and scientific resources, has tried to do two things at once.

Defence planners have tried to arm Canada against nuclear attack (the RCAF's air defence command) and at the same time to prepare against a conventional war (the Army). As a result, they have accomplished neither objective.

Admittedly, the problem is immense. No one knows whether a future war could be nuclear or conventional or both. But it is better to be prepared for one type than neither.

As time goes on, it is becoming more and more apparent that full-scale nuclear war is impossible, that neither east nor west deliberately wants to commit suicide. With development of the intercontinental ballistic missile, the nuclear stroke and the nuclear counterstroke



This field is far too expensive for Canada. She should concentrate on what she can do well.

by R. M. Brisbane

n Canada's Defence?

will come even closer together: bang, bang and the lights go out for good.

Thus conventional wars of the type fought in Korea and Indo-China become much more likely. Suppose Russia made a foray into Turkey with conventional army forces. Would the United States hurl hydrogen bombs at Moscow?

The answer would seem to be "No" because the U.S. would get the same treatment from Russia. And what would happen to U.S. and western prestige in Asia and Africa (assuming there is any left) if the U.S. threw the first H-bomb? And even if it used "small" tactical atomic bombs at the scene of the fighting, would there be any assurance that the bombs used would not become gradually bigger until H-bombs rained down everywhere?

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Houses were crowded into back lanes to increase real estate returns.

Over 1,500 families were living in these conditions.

Cabbagetown Revisited

The Story of a Slum

by Hugh Garner

Three two-storey houses would be squeezed in a typical fifty-foot frontage in Cabbagetown.

THE LITTLE JAPANESE-CANADIAN member of the Victorian Order of Nurses was walking ahead of me south on Sumach street in the warm sun of an early fall afternoon. From every direction came the sound of hammer and wrecking bar as the last vestiges of Cabbagetown fell into ugly piles of brick, lath and plaster. The piles of rubble were a little less aesthetic than the houses they had once been, but not much. There were no mourners watching the passing of a neighborhood that had as its only distinction the fact that it was once the biggest Anglo-Saxon slum in North America. It seemed appropriate that my farewell visit should have coincided with the sight of the V.O.N. nurse, for when I lived there, when the neighborhood was a slum, the Victorian Order of Nurses were foremost among its ministering angels.

Back in the direction from which I had come, north of Dundas street, and covering six large city blocks along a quarter-mile stretch from River street to Parliament, was Toronto's Regent Park North Housing Project, its yellow-brick maisonettes and apartments housing 1,289 families, where once there had been slum streets and alleys. From Dundas street south to Shuter street (a traffic cut-off once called Sydenham street) a further six city blocks were being made over into 14-storey apartment buildings and blocks of row-houses which, when finished next year, will complete the metamorphosis from Cabbagetown, the slum, into Regent Park, the residential district, giving clean, decent homes to 733 more families, or a total of 2,022.

Except for its southern and south-eastern fringe, Cabbagetown will soon be nothing but a nostalgic memory to the members of the Lord Dufferin School Old Boy's Association who lived there

generally over 50 years ago — before the neighborhood collapsed into slum conditions, and a painful memory to the police, fire department, welfare officials and its former residents of the past 30 years. Nobody in their right mind regrets the passing of a slum, but in my day, in the 'twenties, and up until World War II, Cabbagetown was one of the two colorful neighborhoods in Toronto. The other was the Jewish district known as "The Ward". I am glad that Cabbagetown did not allow itself to be rebuilt piecemeal, but was knocked out cold with a one-two punch in its north and south ends, resulting in 69 acres of dirt, squalor and poverty giving way to the first and biggest slum-clearance project in Canada.

But this is an obituary, even if it fails to be a eulogy, and we must talk about Cabbagetown as it was before we talk about what it has become.

Cabbagetown was the district in Toronto stretching north and south from Queen street to Gerrard street and from Parliament street east to the Don River. Many people, including immigrant Toronto newspapermen from the West and other parts of Canada who like its colorful name, insist on calling Toronto's Moss Park district to the west of it, Cabbagetown, which is a calumny. Moss Park is a vicious, criminal neighborhood, populated by transients from all over the country, who live in squalid, verminous hovels around Jarvis street and Sherbourne street. Moss Park has nothing in common with the old Cabbagetown but proximity.

Cabbagetown was a slum but not a cess-pool, and its houses, luckily, were not big enough to become rooming-houses. Not only was it unique in being Anglo-Saxon, but also it was one of the very few slums in America in which each family had its own house.

The neighborhood was part of the city of Toronto when the city reached that status in 1834, and was granted by the Crown in 1819 to the trustees of the Toronto General Hospital. Some of the original houses erected were built on land held under lease from the original hospital trustees. Much of it was taken over by housing speculators, including the churches, who discovered (long before the suburban developers) that the best way to get enormous returns from real-estate was to fill it cheek-to-jowl with row housing. A 50-foot frontage in Cabbagetown was the frontage for three two-storey houses. Not satisfied with building their rows of houses along the streets, they also built them along the back lanes, and along lanes that led from other lanes.

I would like to look back on it for a moment as it was when I lived there, and later, when I lived close by, and knew intimately those who still lived there.

While walking south on Sumach street that beautiful fall afternoon, I paused and stared along what was left of Blevins Place. Towering above it was one of the new 14-storey apartment buildings, its bright new yellow-brick facade staring haughtily the other way. Blevins Place holds a particular spot in my memory, for it served me as a model for the street I called "Timothy Place" in my novel *Cabbagetown*. Like most of the streets in the neighborhood, Blevins Place didn't have a house on it that would have made a good Chinese laundry. I described it in my book as follows:

"It was a short rectangle of pavement, on each side of which stood a solid block of very narrow individual houses. The only outside indication of the houses' individuality were the narrow doorways, and next to each a wide 'parlor' window. Above each first storey window was a smaller replica of itself, which presumably opened to an upstairs room. These blocks were divided into five houses apiece, making a total of ten dwellings on the street. From each door a small flight of wooden steps ran down to the sidewalk, and next to each step was a cellar window, once containing glass but now with few exceptions boarded up with wood or cardboard. The street ended against a high unpainted wooden fence behind which could be seen the upper stories of a factory."

Blevins Place, Reed Street, Taylor Street, and a score of other filthy alleys and narrow streets made up the architecture of a slum, CONTINUED ON PAGE 31

Toronto may be secretly proud of what was once the largest Anglo-Saxon slum in all North America but it is prouder still of how it has been eliminated.

Air-view of the 69-acre Regent Park North Housing Project.

by Maxwell Cohen

International lawyers have been toying with the idea for 30 years. But Sputnik brings a harsh reality and a sense of deeper urgency.

Who Makes the Traffic La

This illustration in Moscow Magazine "Ogonoyk" accompanied article on satellite plans. Lettering means "Earth satellite of the earth".

TO TRY TO "brush-off" Sputnik is to reveal either deep envy or a little mind. Few events in our time have so gripped the imagination as this first launching of a factory-moon which behaves like a child of nature. Careening about the planet at 18,000 miles per hour where speed, height and centrifugal force combine to resist gravity, it moves in an orbit that seems to range between 350 and 550 miles above the surface of the earth, completing its global round-trip at least once every 96 minutes. Sputnik has not only added to the language but to the infinite possibilities of men.

It is now idle to pretend that the success of the Soviets in launching their "little bo-beep" did not come as a shock to western society. Here, relaxed amid the technological successes of generations, with the United States the supreme example of "know-how" and the rapid application of theory to practice, suddenly we were confronted with the plain fact that the Russians, in one area at least, could be just as good and, at a given moment in time, perhaps even better.

So many questions have rushed to mind that chagrin, if not panic, has marked public debate since the first messages came over on the 20 and 40 metre bands. And among these questions, all demanding urgent but clear-headed analysis, are the following:

How did the Russians, with their delayed development in many technical and industrial sectors, manage to move into this extraordinary position of achievement?

Are there satisfactory reasons to explain the comparative lateness of the United States, the United Kingdom and France in the satellite race, considering their initial technological and industrial advantages?

Does Sputnik have immediate military significance so as to change the balance of power in any drastic way—short-run, intermediate or long-run?

Do the Russians have complete freedom to move about in space with Sputnik or similar devices over the "territory"

Leaders of missile program: Major General John Medaris and Wernher Von Braun, missile scientist.

German technicians fire rocket during test. Recent criticism calls for pooling of all information between NATO countries.

Laws in Space?

of other states without their permission, or over the high seas without international consent?

And what if Sputnik and its successors cause damage to persons or property on earth when they disintegrate and fall or interfere with vital commercial and military radio communication on earth?

Finally, how can this superb moment in the history of man's projection of his intelligence beyond the meagre surfaces of this planet be transformed into an occasion for rejoicing, for unifying the common efforts of our human genius toward further adventures on earth and in space to the benefit of all mankind?

While the logistics of rockets and satellites, and their political and propaganda consequences present urgent and possibly frightening prospects for our leadership to understand and master there is a side to the problem that, though important in the long run, may be at the moment more piquant than desperate. It is the legal issue. By what "right" do the Russians launch their jabbering moon into space when the object casts its remote shadow for a moment over the air space of almost every state on the globe below? Are there rules of law to limit the freedom of states in "space" and how far do the present rules governing aircraft provide some precedents for solutions so necessary if space is to be filled with law that will order "rights" as nature orders orbits?

American satellite is now completed but delay is due to rocket development.

It will come as a surprise to most laymen that international lawyers interested in air law have been concerned with the problems of law in outer space for almost 30 years. Indeed, an Austrian lawyer, Vladimir Mandl, published a pamphlet in 1932 with the title: "Law of Outer Space". When, seven years ago, the Institute of International Air Law was established at McGill University by Prof. John Cobb Cooper, its first director, he used to tease his more earthbound colleagues with proposals for research projects dealing with the law of flight in space when, one day, rockets would have to be controlled. For half a dozen years now students at the Institute have played with these problems and several term papers are neatly filed away, filled with Buck Rogers projections for a legal order in the blue. The present director of the Institute, Dr. Eugene Pepin, formerly principal legal adviser to the International Civil Aviation Organization, has also given much attention over the years to the challenge of having the writ of earth run beyond its atmospheric shores.

There is, of course, no general agreement on what are or should be the rules governing jurisdiction in outer space. Conversely there is no settled view of the rights, if any, of individual states on the one hand or the international community on the other in dealing with unmanned flight instrumentalities either under direct control from the ground below, such as a ballistic missile, or where control is lost by catapulting the object into an orbit where earth's gravity is held in balance by speed and height. Broadly speaking any approach to

CONTINUED ON PAGE 28

Dollar averaging to buy growth stocks is the key investment club principle: The market drops showed its weakness.

How the Market Drop Hit Investment Clubs

by R. M. Baiden

THE BOOMING STOCK markets of post-war years created a Canadian phenomenon: The large-scale banding together of people of modest financial resources to invest in the stock market.

The idea was born in the heady atmosphere of rising stock prices and grew on a diet of enthusiastic optimism for Canada's future. Now, an estimated 20,000 Canadians belong to some form of investment group.

But the last few months have seen one of the sharpest declines in market history. Canada's newest investors have learned one of the market's oldest lessons: Prices go down as well as up and when they fall, they fall rapidly.

This may prove to have been a valuable and needed lesson for investment clubs. It may have taught them that an investment policy based simply on growth is not good enough.

How did the tenderfoot traders react to the market drop? In general they compromised between two possible extremes: Selling their holdings as soon as a decline became evident, to have a strong cash position to pick up bargains later, or buying progressively more stock the lower prices fell. Instead, the clubs continued to invest regularly during the decline.

This was a policy laid down by the Canadian Association of Investment Clubs. The Association, formed two years ago, has some 375 member clubs with a total membership of about 6,000 persons and is Canada's largest investment club association.

The Association has three cardinal rules to guide the investment policies of its member clubs:

Buy regularly regardless of market outlook.

Compound and re-invest earnings.

Invest in growth-type securities.

Following these rules, member clubs have built up investment positions totalling close to $1,000,000.

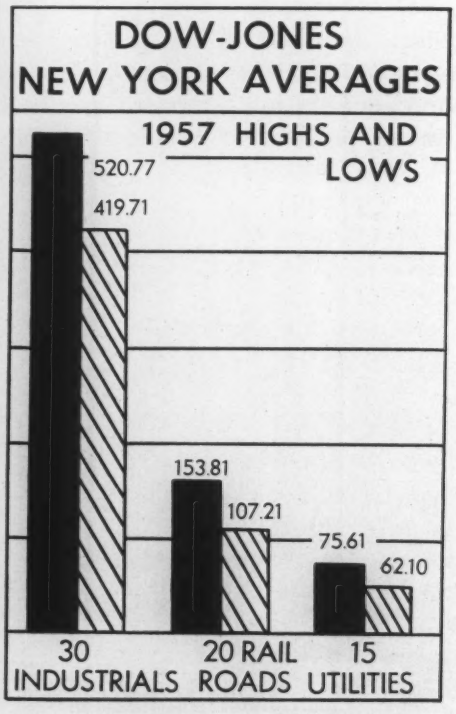
But what about these rules? Are they realistic in present markets? Take a look at what happened to "growth-type" securities favored by investment clubs as shown in the accompanying table.

In this list are some of Canada's blue chip growth stocks. They are well established companies, well managed and with good records. They are secure, as companies, and have lots of room for growth.

In short, they are exactly the sort of company investment clubs tend to favor. There was every indication that this type of stock should have offered the most resistance to market declines.

But did they? The Toronto Stock Exchange indices show these drops this year: Industrials 20%, golds 18%, base metals 37% and western oils 36%. The indices are weighted averages designed to reflect the action of the market as a whole and not just the stocks comprising the index.

In contrast, the arithmetical average drop of the listed growth stocks is 34%. And it is significant where the heaviest losses were. Aluminium, Atlas Steel, Consolidated Mining, Inland Cement, International Nickel and Pembina Pipe have long been



Dow-Jones averages follow three main groups in New York market.

GROWTH STOCKS TAKE A BEATING

Stock	High	1957 Low	% Loss
Abitibi	$35½	$25	29
Aluminium	50⅜	28½	44
Atlas Steel	29¾	16	46
Bell Telephone	46½	37¾	20
Canada Iron	43	25	42
Canadian Breweries	28	23½	16
Canadian Industries	20	15¼	32
Canadian Petrofina	26¼	18	31
Cons. Mining and Smelting	28¾	19	34
Distillers Corp. — Seagram	33	23¾	28
Dominion Glass	69	51	26
Du Pont of Canada	22	16⅞	22
Ford (Canada)	115½	76	33
Imperial Oil	60	36½	39
Industrial Acceptance	32½	23	26
Inland Cement	25	12½	50
International Nickel	111	66	40
International Petroleum	57¾	36½	52
Loblaw Groceterias	83	70	15
National Steel Car	29	20	21
Noranda	57½	34	41
Pembina Pipe	18	7	61
Standard Paving	43	34	21
Steel of Canada	73¼	46⅜	36

prime growth recommendations.

Yet they lost as much as half their market value in the drop. And they did it at a time when there was no severe dislocation in Canada's economy.

It is evident that stocks were overpriced. But what is important is why they were overpriced.

The reason, basically, is that investment optimism had raced too far ahead of the real prospects of the companies involved. For a number of years prices had been rising almost steadily and many people were acting as if they believed a steadily rising market to be inevitable.

Two of the Association's three investment principles — buy regularly regardless of market outlook and invest in growth type securities — indicate Canadian investment clubs fell into this trap.

The bait for the trap was the investment clubs' "dollar averaging principle". This is the theory that it doesn't matter when money is put into a good situation as long as enough money is put into good situations. In the end, the averages favor the consistent investor.

The principle has one inherent theoretical error. Supposing club A looks at the market and sees paper stocks are strong and the rest of the market is weak. Paper companies also happen to be in a good growth position. Club A buys papers. The next month Club A sees steels going up and picks out good growth situations in steels while other sections of the market are declining. In this sense it is possible for a club to make all its purchases near the top of the market.

In essence, the difficulty is that a club could hop all over the market in executing its dollar averaging principle and make all its purchases at the wrong time.

One way around this difficulty would be to stick with one particular group of stocks. The difficulty here, of course, is that it eliminates diversification.

A better way could be to pay more attention to the actual state of the market.

Look at it this way. The value of a stock is determined mainly by the situation and prospects of the company concerned and the technical position of the stock itself. Investment clubs thoroughly investigate the position and prospects of a company but virtually ignore the technical position of the stock. The Association, for example, does not recommend stock charting.

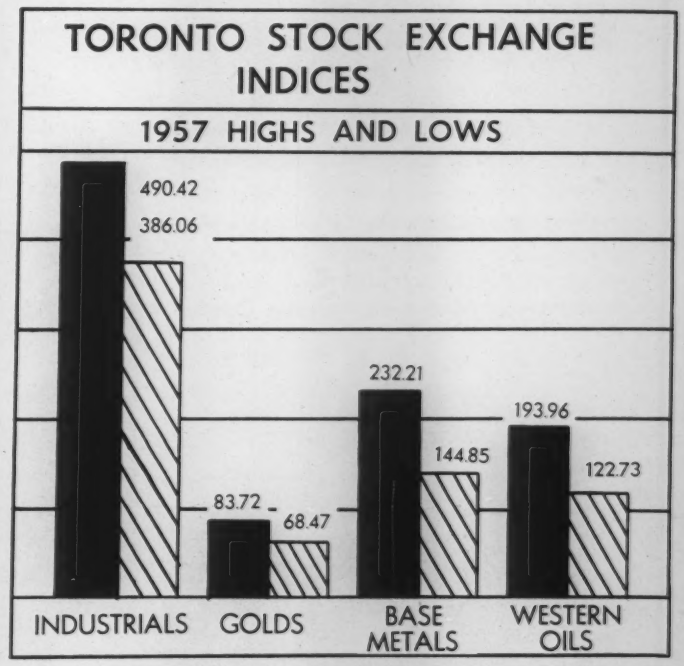
This approach is fine — as long as prices are going up. Its weakness, of course, is that it provides no guide for the exact timing of buying and selling.

No one knows yet how much Canada's investment clubs have been hurt by the market drop. But it's probable some — such as those among junior employees along Toronto's Bay Street and Montreal's St. James Street — have been hurt. In any event, this will be one of the matters the Association will examine when it holds its second annual meeting in Toronto Nov. 16. It will want to know if its dollar averaging principle is holding up. And it can't hold up if member clubs break the continuity of investment.

It may also want to overhaul its technique of investing. It may have to to survive.

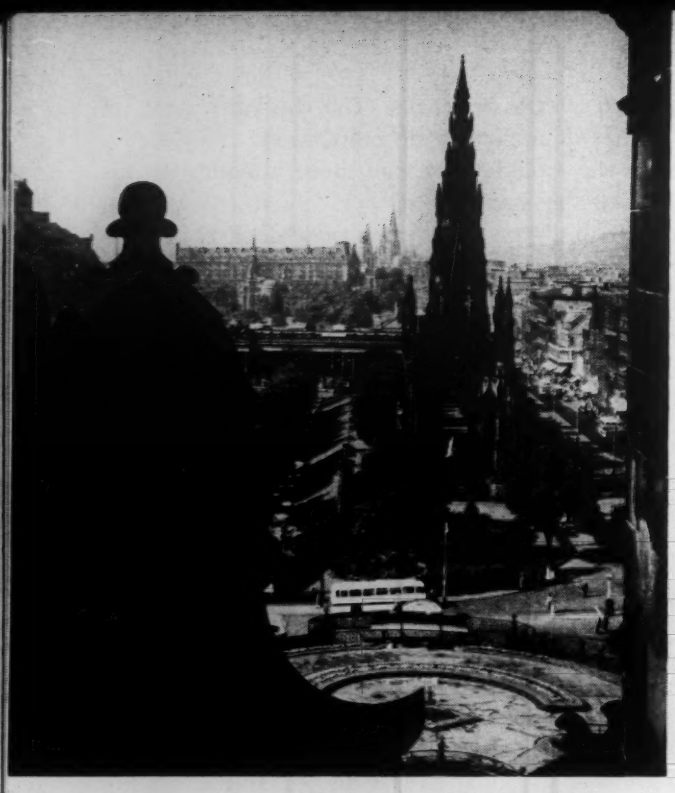
Stock charting, for instance, has long been the province of the stock trader — the short-term investor who buys and sells to clip points on technical positions.

Investment clubs cannot become trading clubs, at least not without a great deal of work and difficulty. But they can use some of the traders' tricks to advantage. A close study of trading techniques could be a service to Canadian investment clubs. It could increase profits at both the buying and selling ends and, what is more important, educate an important segment of Canada's investing public to market sophistication.



Toronto Stock Exchange indices for industrials, golds, base metals and western oils measured the market drop.

Travel



Princes Street, Edinburgh, with its magnificent gardens where flowers bloom all year.

"Over the Sea to Skye" becomes a reality. Here is 700-year-old Dunvegan Castle, home of the chieftain of the Clan McLeod.

On Nova Scotian soil on the Esplanade of the Castle, Canadians find out why.

Looking at the Royal Mile and Arthur's Seat from the battlements of the Castle.

Scotland: Lovely Lan at

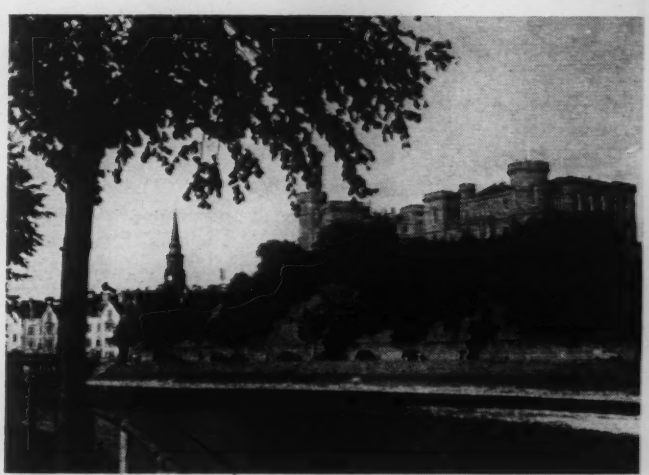
More and more wise travellers choose the off-peak months to obtain easy, uncrowded comfort.

No Canadian should visit Scotland without watching a Scottish pipers festival. This scene is at Lauriston House, Edinburgh.

With the soft hills in the background, an example of highland dancing in a perfect outdoor setting.

John Knox, the reformer, lived in this lovely old house which is one of the most famous tourist attractions in all Scotland.

at Any Season



Scotland is a nation of castles and one of the most striking is Inverness. View from across the river.

Glamis Castle is said to have been the scene of the murder of Duncan and holds many a "dreadful secret".

Fort Augustus stands at the head of Loch Ness, one of the land's finest waterways.

Are you any nearer this year to making that all-important down-payment? Or were your last twelve months of hard work wasted — as far as your savings are concerned? Your savings are the only part of your income that can buy the deeds to your 'dream' house. So — start saving in earnest at the B of M from now on . . . and move closer with each pay-day to 'moving in' day!

"MY BANK"
TO 2 MILLION CANADIANS
B of M

BANK OF MONTREAL
Canada's First Bank

D191S

Gold & Dross

An attractive speculation — The short-term prospect — From the Everglades to Yellowknife — Noranda and Blind River.

Sherritt Gordon

I notice Sherritt Gordon has been relatively strong in the recent sloppy security markets. What is the probable explanation of this? — L. F., Victoria.

The Sherritt operation has experienced improvement in several phases. Production costs have lessened as a result of more efficient refinery operation and this helped to offset the decline in earnings in the second quarter, which resulted from the annual maintenance shutdown, with a loss of production.

Nearly all metal and fertilizer output is sold in the U.S. so that Sherritt suffered exchange losses of five per cent or more earlier in the year. This was reducing profits by about $250,000 per quarter. There has, however, been a lessening of the discount on U.S. funds, which would return to parity if the inflow of U.S. investment money into Canada declined. Traditionally, Canadian funds have sold at a discount in terms of American money.

Sherritt's Lynn Lake mine continues to operate satisfactorily and shipments of nickel concentrates to Fort Saskatchewan have maintained refinery operations at capacity and enabled the building of a small stockpile of concentrates for future treatment. Mining and power developments are making good progress.

While nickel markets are indicated as being more competitive once International Nickel's Moak Lake project in Manitoba gets into operation a few years hence, Sherritt is rapidly entrenching itself in the nickel business. It enjoys costs which should enable it to carry on at satisfactory profits over the long term.

The effect of these factors has not been lost on seekers after speculative situations.

Chromium Mining

What are the dividend prospects of Chromium Mining & Smelting? — A.J., Montreal.

Chromium's dividend outlook hinges partly upon this year's business in ferro-alloys for which long-term prospects appear to be bright but which must be regarded as sharing the uncertainty of many other businesses over the shorter term.

Another thing affecting the dividend outlook is the probable desire of directors to build working capital further. This showed an effective improvement in the fiscal year ended April 30, 1957 of $1,923,840, bringing net liquids to $915,229 versus an excess of current liabilities over current assets of $1,008,611 at the end of the previous fiscal period. Funds may be required for expansion.

Consolidated net profit for year ended April 30, 1957, was $1,408,692 or $1.23 a share against 89 cents a share in the previous year. It should be noted that net profit was earned during a period when a one-month steel strike took place, in mid-1956, but this strike affected company operations for a much longer period. The year's operations also gave effect to a foreign exchange loss of $311,511 but the situation regarding U.S. exchange is improving.

Demand for low-carbon ferro-alloys continued strong in the 1956-57 fiscal year and they have been widely accepted by the United States steel industry.

The overall picture of the company is interesting though quite speculative.

Yellowknife Bear

Do you regard Yellowknife Bear as an attractive investment? — B.W., Quebec City.

Yellowknife Bear is not without some speculative attractions but is not to be recommended generally.

It is not in the company's favor that it is neither fish nor fowl, although this is not to be construed as deprecating any of the individual interests. Also against it from the standpoint of the mining-stock buyer is the fact that so much of its future is based on Florida real estate. This would be considered an attraction by some traders but it is certainly a far cry from the Everglades to Yellowknife, N.W.T. to which the company owes its origin.

Yellowknife Bear's 20 per cent investment in Florida West Coast Land Co. has proven to be very profitable.

In partnership with Florida Canada Corp., which took an 80 per cent interest, a total of 80,250 acres was purchased in Charlotte and Sarasota Counties in Florida for a total of $1,020,829.

Since then 19,995.96 acres have been

sold tor $9,995,480, representing a gain of $8,974,650 before taxes, and it is assumed the tax will be 25 per cent.

With a nice profit already established from this transaction, Florida West Coast still has 60,254.04 acres unsold, or slightly in excess of 75 per cent of the land originally purchased.

Officials state that, assuming the balance of the land is sold on the same basis, Yellowknife would participate to the extent of 20 per cent in gross profits involving approximately $36,000,000. Directors are, however, of the opinion that with the land development and home building program under the management of the Mackie Co. Inc., one of the largest and oldest home builders in Florida, this unsold portion of the acreage could enhance in value to a greater amount.

Besides its Florida interests, Yellowknife Bear has wide-spread interests in mine-making and oil and gas exploration in Canada. It has a large interest in Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines, which is reporting satisfactory progress. It also has an interest in Alminex Oil Syndicate, which has a participation in the Swan Hills-Virginia Hills oil development of Home Oil Co. where excellent results have been obtained.

A valuation of $1,204,181 has been estimated for Yellowknife Bear's share of the Alminex oil and gas agreements.

Wright Hargreaves

Is Wright Hargreaves making any progress to speak of? — B.N., Regina.

Initial work by Wright Hargreaves on its new depth development has produced interesting results. New levels are under development at horizons of 7,650, 7,800 and 8,100 feet and it looks as though the ore they will ultimately provide will raise the overall mine average. Extraction of ore at 8,100 feet will make Wright Hargreaves the deepest operating mine in the country.

All ore is now being treated at the Lake Shore mill in the area and very low costs for trucking are being enjoyed. The Wright Hargreaves mill will be sold.

Operating results at WH are estimated to be on a par with last year.

The next six months' work on the new deep levels should provide some idea of the amount of life left in the property.

Noranda and Uranium

In answering enquiries on Noranda Mines, you have failed to touch on the company's activities in the Blind River uranium area. Since the company does not mine uranium, what is it doing up in Blind River? — J.N., Windsor.

Noranda's entry into Blind River is part of its plan of capitalizing the immense tonnages of pyrites in its Horne Mine in Que-

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ALUMINIUM LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

On October 16th, 1957, a quarterly dividend of twenty-two and one-half cents per share in U.S. currency was declared on the no par value shares of this Company, payable December 5th, 1957 to shareholders of record at the close of business November 5th, 1957.

Montreal *JAMES A. DULLEA,*
October 16, 1957 *Secretary.*

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bec. Its new plant at Blind River is manufacturing sulphuric acid for use in the area's uranium concentrators, which employ an acid-leach process. This plant will comprise two acid-producing units each with a daily capacity of 500 tons, one of which went into operation last year and is currently producing 400-425 tons daily. This is obtained from burning elemental sulphur but both units will ultimately operate on pyrite.

Pyrite mining will prolong the life of the Horne Mine long beyond the time when its gold-copper deposits are exhausted. Additionally it expands Noranda's already big position in industry. The development is typical of an aggressive approach to opportunity.

BC Telephone

Could you describe the outlook for BC Telephone? — M. N., Regina.

The outlook for BC Telephone is extremely bright. Great expansion is indicated in order to enable it to keep pace with the growth of the west-coast province and with its increasing urbanization and industrialization. The company plans some $475 millions expansion within the next 10 years and will raise about 40 per cent of this through issuance of capital stock.

Shareholders can look forward to periodic rights. These can be exercised to increase holdings, at a discount from the market price, or sold and the proceeds treated as a tax-free dividend. The expansion program involves three times the expenditures of the past 10 years. The company spent almost $105 millions on expansion and improvements from 1951 to 1956, installing 165,000 telephones during this period.

In Brief

What is the outlook for Geco? — T.B., Quebec City.

Somewhat darkened by the decline in metal prices but bright enough to warrant expectations of a profitable operation.

Anything doing at Sand River? — C.T., North Bay.

Drilling an iron property north of Lake Superior.

Did anything come out of the Regcourt proxy fight? — M.T., Brantford.

Nothing.

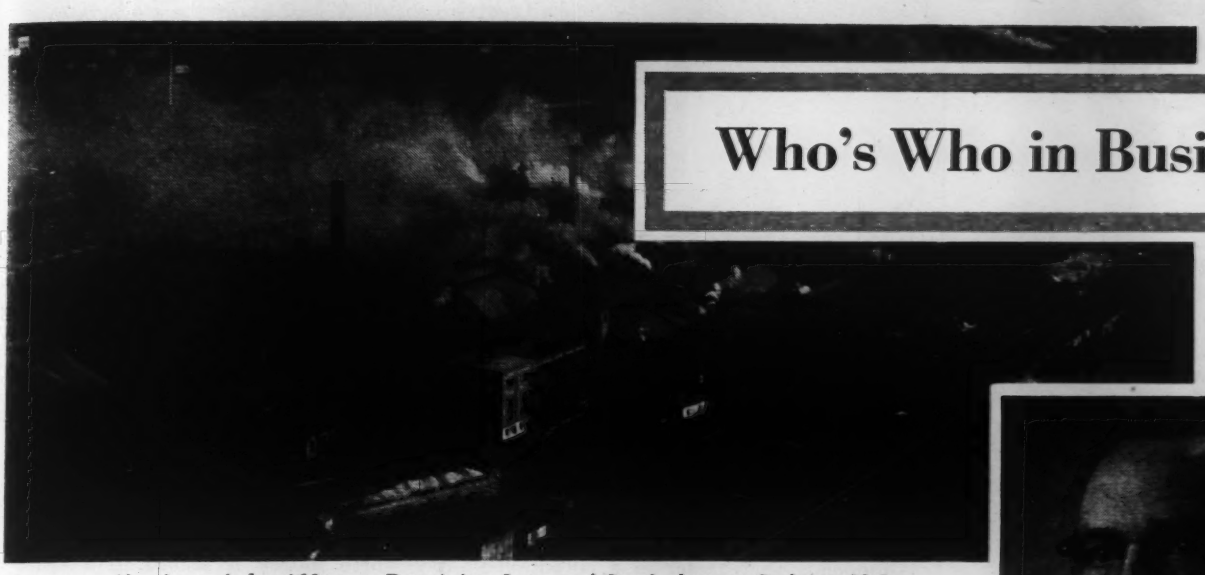
Is Wiltsey-Coghlan active? — J.B., Kingston.

Has been drilling in northwestern Quebec.

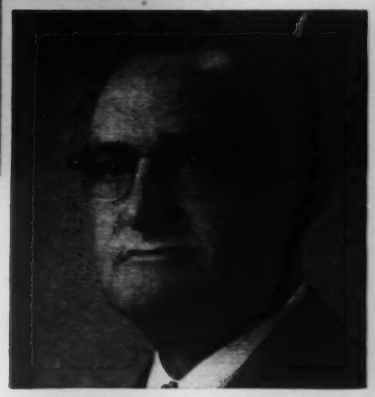
Is Arcadian Nickel making any progress? — H.T., Sherbrooke.

Should soon be in production on Sudbury-area property.

Who's Who in Business



Air view of the 460 acre Dominion Iron and Steel plant at Sydney, N.S.



Clement Mathew Anson

Anson of DOSCO

"You Can Rely on His Word"

Capsule Comment: Son of an open-hearth laborer "Clem" Anson started working in a steel mill at 15; enrolled in a metallurgy course at 19 and after graduation started again as a laborer in the blast furnace department of Dominion Iron and Steel in Sydney N.S. Tough and lean, the 5′8″ Yorkshireman forged his way from the heat of the plant to the executive suite of the vice president and general manager in 32 years. He is also general manager of Dominion Limestone Ltd.; Seaboard Power Corp. Ltd.; James Pender & Co. Ltd., and Dominion Shipping Co. Ltd.; all DOSCO subsidiaries.

As general manager he is responsible for the 460-odd acres inhabited by 5,000 people who make the basic steel and fabricate it. Products turned out from other companies under his control range from wire and nails in Saint John, N.B., to limestone quarrying at Port-au-Prince, Nfld.

Basic Training: Clement Mathew Anson was born 56 years ago near the forge furnaces at Rotherham, Yorkshire, where his father helped develop and produce the raw steel for the first stainless steel products. Educated in England and Australia where his family migrated in 1910, he began work in a steel mill at 15. Six years later he came to Canada and enrolled at McGill University, graduating in 1925 with a B.Sc. in Metallurgy.

That same year he began working for the company he now heads, climbing up through the open hearth and coke ovens departments to become assistant superintendent of the heavy mills. In 1928 he was named assistant general superintendent and in 1930 assistant to the general manager in charge of steel operations.

With drive and ambition still white hot, Anson was rewarded by becoming general manager of Dominion Iron & Steel Ltd. in 1940. He was named a vice president in March 1952.

Attitudes and Personalities: Formal yet friendly, Anson is noted for his tough but honest business tactics. He has little patience for small talk during business hours although he is an attentive listener whose jaws are clamped like a bear trap when he isn't speaking. This austere attitude has earned Anson appraisals ranging from grudging acceptance to warm friendship. One employee said, "Mr. Anson is a personality in all that this word means. Personally, I admire and respect him." A shop steward who has had differences with Anson says, "I'll say this for him, you can rely on his word".

Anson's personal credo is simple and stern; "I believe we have to live a decent life, not from any fear of a hereafter, but because one has to live with oneself. I think I can sum it up in what I think was the basic teaching of Christ. 'Do unto others as you would have them do unto you'. That's the type of life I like to lead, although I do not always live it."

Working Conditions: Insistent on efficiency, Anson spends a 10-hour day behind his uncluttered mail-order desk in a bare-floor office whose only adornments are three wooden arm-chairs separated by ash-tray stands and a few black-and-white photos of former executives. From here the greying executive keeps watch on the 100 coke ovens, five open hearth furnaces and the three blast furnaces that are dwarfed by mountains of ore, limestone and scrap steel.

Living Habits: Married with two children, Anson still finds time to enjoy his many community interests which include the presidency of the Sydney Protestant Home for Aged People, and membership in various steel institutes in Canada, the U.S. and England.

Not one to enjoy the social circuit, he relaxes on week-ends by painting, swimming or watching sports events. This year he reached the pinnacle of his profession when he became president of the Engineering Institute of Canada.

Current Performance: With the recent installation of an open hearth furnace, annual steel production in the Sydney plant is up to one million tons. Anson's ability for building efficiency was made public recently when Charles B. Lang, President of DOSCO announced, "During 1956 a remarkable record was set in the Sydney steel plant. For a 13-month period ending Nov. 30 one of our crews tapped some 50,000 tons of rail steel without a single failure . . . Not only is this a record for our Sydney plant but consultation with steel authorities from other countries indicates that the performance has never been duplicated elsewhere."

Anson is deeply interested in engineering as a profession, and feels that even more important than mathematical flair, the student must enjoy his work. "People are happy only when working at things they enjoy. They can't contribute to a profession unless they are interested . . . As for myself", he broke into a smile, "I was brought up with metals, I never wanted anything else".

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA

Notice is hereby given that a Bonus of Thirty Cents (.30¢) per share has been declared for the year ending 31st October, 1957, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after the 2nd day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st October, 1957.

By order of the Board.
E. J. FRIESEN
General Manager.

Toronto, 16th October, 1957.

IMPERIAL
the **BANK** *that service built*

SIMPSONS, LIMITED
COMMON SHARES
Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of twelve and one-half cents (12½c.) per share on the outstanding Common Shares of the Company has been declared payable December 16, 1957 to shareholders of record as at the close of business on November 15, 1957.

The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board.
Frank Hay
Secretary and Treasurer

Toronto, October 23, 1957

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Dividend No. 281 and Bonus

Notice is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of **fifty cents** per share for the current quarter, and a **bonus of ten cents** per share for the year ending November 30, 1957 upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank have been declared payable at the bank and its branches on and after Monday, the 2nd day of December, 1957, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1957.

By Order of the Board,
K. M. SEDGEWICK,
General Manager.

Montreal, October 22, 1957.

Your Taxes

by Garfield P. Smith, CA

Share Rights

I own shares in a Canadian corporation. The company has recently offered its shareholders rights to purchase additional shares of the company at a price considerably less than the current market value. Could this offering not be construed as a benefit to shareholders and taxed in their hands accordingly?—L.T.S., Vancouver.

Although a shareholder in a corporation may normally be taxed on any benefit he receives from the corporation, there is an exception when the benefit consists of a right to purchase shares in the corporation. In order to qualify for the exemption, the right to purchase shares must be conferred on all the holders of common shares in the corporation, and the right must be for the purchase of common shares only.

Loans to Shareholders

If I borrow money from a company of which I am the principal shareholder, is the Department justified in taxing me on the amount of the loan?—S.U.R., Winnipeg.

Yes. The Income Tax Act provides that such amounts may be taxed except under specified circumstances. For example, if the loan is repaid within one year from the end of the taxation year of the corporation, then no part of such loan will be taxable. This exemption does not apply if the repayment is part of a series of loans and repayments. Where the loan is not repaid within the one year time limit, then the amount of the loan shall be deemed to have been received as a dividend, in which case the amount will be required to be included in income to which the surtax of 4% is applicable, but in respect of which you will be entitled to claim the 20% dividend tax credit. There are other circumstances under which the loan will not be deemed to be a dividend, as follows:

The loan was made: (a) In the ordinary course of business and the lending of money was part of the ordinary business of the corporation;

(b) To an officer or servant of the corporation to enable or assist him to purchase or erect a dwelling house for his own occupation;

(c) To an officer or servant of the corporation to enable or assist him to purchase from the corporation fully paid shares of the corporation to be held by him for his own benefit; or

(d) To an officer or servant of the corporation to enable or assist him to purchase an automobile to be used by him in the performance of the duties of his office or employment; providing that in each case arrangements were made at the time the loan was made for repayment thereof within a reasonable time. It should be noted that the exemption does not apply where money is loaned to a shareholder by a corporation, to purchase shares in the corporation, if the shares are purchased from someone other than the corporation.

Blocked Currency

Are there any provisions in the Income Tax Act providing relief for persons having income in other countries, but are unable to have such money transferred to Canada due to currency restrictions?—D.M.R., Toronto.

Yes. The Minister of National Revenue may postpone the time for payment of all or part of the additional tax resulting from income from a foreign country if by reason of monetary or exchange restrictions imposed by the law of that country, the funds cannot be transferred to Canada and the Minister is satisfied that the payment of tax as otherwise required would impose extreme hardship on the taxpayer. No postponement may be granted if any of the income for the year from the foreign country has been:

(a) transferred to Canada;

(b) used by the taxpayer for any purpose other than the payment of income tax to the Government of the foreign country; or

(c) disposed of by him.

No interest is payable during the period of postponement in respect of that portion of the tax on which payment has been postponed.

Interest Payments

I borrowed money from my bank in order to purchase common shares of a corporation. During the year, no dividends had been paid on the common shares so that I have an expense for which there is no corresponding income. May I deduct the interest paid from my salary income?—Y.T., Toronto.

Yes. Generally speaking your income for tax purposes is the aggregate of your combined incomes from all sources less your losses where any of your operations

resulted in a loss. There are some exceptions to this general rule however, the most notable applying to salesmen and persons engaged in farming. For example, where a person is employed as a salesman and is in receipt of commissions, and where the expenses of earning such commissions exceed the amount of the commissions, then the portion of the expenses in excess of the commissions may not be deducted from his other income. Also, where a taxpayer's chief source of income for a taxation year is neither farming nor a combination of farming and some other source of income, and he has a loss in his farming operations for the year, the maximum deduction which can be made from his income from other sources is restricted to the lesser of (a) $5,000.00 or (b) one-half of his farming loss exclusive of depreciation.

Bond Interest

Is interest on bonds required to be brought into income as the coupons fall due, or when the bond coupons are actually cashed?—R.H., Windsor.

If you report your income on a cash basis, the interest should be reported in the year that the coupons are actually cashed. On the other hand however, if you report your income on an accrual basis, then the interest must be brought into income as the coupons fall due. If the bonds are sold between interest dates, then the accrued interest from the latest interest date to the date of sale must be reported as income in the year of sale.

Bonuses

I intend to pay some of my employees substantial bonuses this year, and would like to know on what basis tax deductions must be made from such bonuses—Y.B., Hamilton.

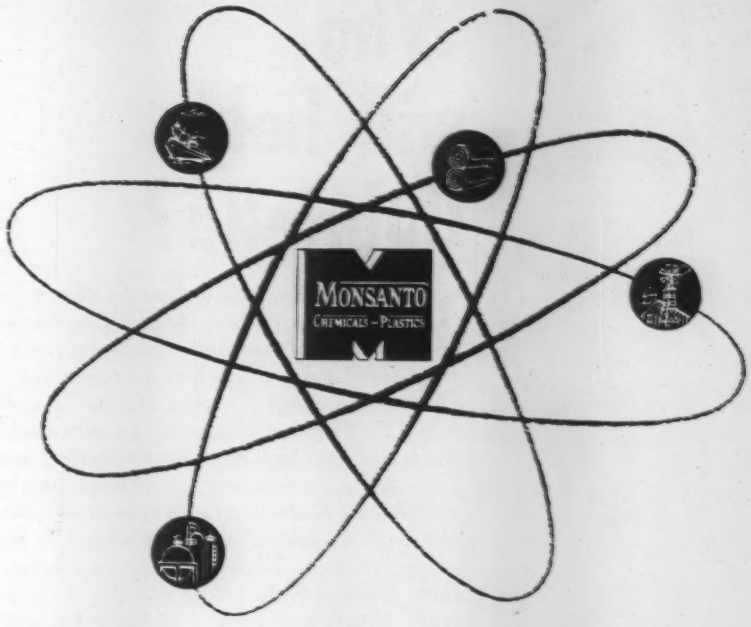
In the case of an employee whose total remuneration for the year including the bonus will not exceed his exemptions, then naturally no deduction need be made from the bonus. Where the total remuneration plus the bonus will not exceed $5,000.00 during the year, then a deduction of 15% may be made from the bonus. In all other cases, the amount of the deduction is computed as follows:

(a) Determine what the tax deduction would have been had the bonus payment been divided and paid equally in each pay period during the year along with the regular remuneration. This amount can be obtained from the tax deduction tables.

(b) Deduct the tax otherwise applicable to the regular periodic remuneration.

(c) Multiply the difference by the number of pay periods in the year.

The amount thus obtained is the tax which must be deducted from the bonus.



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FROM AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS to plastic molding compounds . . . from adhesives to pharmaceuticals . . . Monsanto creative chemistry daily meets the ever-growing needs of Canadian industry.

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Who will help Gabriella?

Gabriella is six, the eldest of three children. She never slept in a bed. She goes to school because she gets one free meal a day. She has no others. She never owned a toy. Home is a hut, 9 x 12. The walls are of cardboard in spots where the logs have rotted away. The floor is earthen . . . there are no facilities. Gabriella's parents survived the war in Italy, but now there is no employment. Their hearts are torn, for they cannot help their child . . . not even comb her hair . . . they do not own a comb. Gabriella's hunger is unappeased, her misery deep. She cannot smile. Help to this family means hope instead of despair . . . a chance to live . . . a bulwark against destructive ideologies. Won't you help her and her weary parents or other distressed children . . . many without one or both parents? They only look to you.

You, alone, or as a member of a group, can help these children by becoming a Foster Parent. You will be sent the case history and photograph of "your" child upon receipt of application with initial payment. "Your" child is told that you are his or her Foster Parent. All correspondence is through our office, and is translated and encouraged. We do no mass relief. Each child, treated as an individual, receives food, clothing, shelter, education and medical care according to his or her needs.

The Plan is a non-political, non-profit, non-sectarian, independent relief organization, helping children in Greece, France, Belgium, Italy, Western Germany, Viet Nam, and Korea. International headquarters is in New York. Financial statements are filed with the Montreal Department of Social Welfare and the Toronto Board of Trade. Full information is available to any competent authority. Your help is vital to a child struggling for life. Won't you let some child love you?

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If possible, sex .....
I will pay $15. a month for one year ($180.00). Payments will be made quarterly ( ), yearly ( ), monthly ( ).
I enclose herewith my first payment $.....

B. I cannot "adopt" a child, but I would like to help a child by contributing $.....

Name.....

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"Tight Money"

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

perch long before the shake-out started. However, past experience has proved that too-high stock prices are not enough reason in themselves to expect a decline.

When the over-priced stock situation is compounded by high and rising bond interest rates — offering a very much more attractive investment medium — then the situation is precarious. Add to this rising costs and shrinking profit margins and the whole structure looks wobbly indeed. News that sales were starting to decline and total earnings in many instances were falling below a year ago, added more fuel to the smoldering fires. With such a critical combination of factors, a very serious market setback was bound to come.

The question of a depression is more difficult. But of one thing we can be assured—the stock market has never been a particularly good business indicator. On the other hand, the market decline could very well indicate some basic malaise in the economy. For instance, in this case it could be an indication of a strong movement towards greater liquidity—a popular desire to have money rather than stocks.

There are other indications of this sort of trend—for example, the demand for new consumer credit is now less than it was. In fact, overall consumer credit is actually being paid off faster than it is being incurred. On the one hand, business is finding that cash resources are often not adequate for the projects planned. Earnings are not up to estimates and accounts receivable are tending to stretch out. On the other hand, there has been a strong demand for settlement of accounts due. With smaller cash inflows and pressure for larger cash outflows, this puts business in quite a squeeze.

All of this does not add up to a business decline. None the less, it is indicative of a scarcity, or shortage, of money relative to the current levels of business activity.

A reasonable assessment of this situation is made difficult by the "tight money" fallacy—the mistaken belief that the central bank is responsible for the high cost of money and the scarcity of funds.

Far from a decrease in the amount of money in circulation, current figures indicate an increase. In August, 1957, for instance, the total of deposits in Canadian banks plus Bank of Canada notes outstanding in the hands of the public reached $12,128 million. This compares with $12,093 million in August, 1956 and $11,742 million in August, 1955.

The supply of money has not shrunk. Instead there has been an excessive demand. This demand, in turn, has been a

reflection of a wave of business enthusiasm, but, more important, it was indicative of the normal growth of business activity that accompanies an expanding economy.

It was the excessive demand that forced the Bank of Canada to act. What it did was to promulgate a "go-slow" policy. It did this to protect the chartered banks and the public from the results of a situation which saw business expansion plans call for far more men, money and materials than were available in Canada. If unrestricted, the open bidding for what was available could have been disastrous.

To implement its policy, the central bank required the chartered banks to increase and maintain their liquid asset ratios at 15% of deposits (they had previously been around 8-10%) and forbade them from making large, long-term loans.

Now, although the demand for credit has not ebbed, it is less strong than it was; the total demands against Canadian production have remained unchanged in terms of dollars through the last three quarterly periods. Meanwhile, prices have risen so that the volume of transactions is actually down slightly. Yet interest rates have remained at peak levels, and money is as scarce as ever.

One of the reasons for this has been touched on already—that is the desire of persons and business for more liquidity. The basic reason, however, has to do with the amount of money in the system and the rate at which it is being used.

In the past ten years, bank deposits and currency in circulation outside banks—that is the money supply—has increased by 75%. The dollar value of our production has risen by 148%. In other words, the dollars are working much harder than they were. Much of the reason for this is higher prices; the actual volume increase in business has been only about 53%. (See table.)

$ MM	Total Deposits	B of C Notes in Circulation Outside Chartered Banks	TOTAL	Gross National Product	GNP in Constant 1935-39 $
1946	6,240	1,009	7,249	12,026	9,045
1956	11,162	1,498	12,660	29,866	13,831
Change	+4,922	+489	+5,411	+17,840	+4,786
% Increase	+80	+49	+75	+148	+53

We have seen the tremendous liquidity of 1946 squandered and dissipated through rising prices. To a large extent this has been offset by a much higher velocity of money. As far as can be measured, the velocity is today about as high as it was in 1929. Our existing money supply is working just about as hard as it can. We have reached the stage where there can be little further expansion of business for the simple reason that the money supply has been stretched to the limit.

We need a totally new approach to this problem—or a very old one, depending on how you look at it.

A fiscal deficit on the part of the federal government could put money into the hands of people who need it and would spend it. Raising the funds to cover the deficit would be mainly in the pattern of war time financing: However, private institutions should be encouraged to cooperate.

The suggestion adds up to this: injecting new money into our money supply—and putting it in the hands of low-income groups where it would be spent on consumer rather than capital goods.

This is inflation pure and simple. Unlike the inflationary rising costs of the post-war years that were related to credit expansion, this would be the real thing. Properly handled by the government authorities, together with a degree of agility on the part of the Central Bank, and there need be little or no inflationary effect on prices. By means of this money injection, the total money supply would be made slightly larger, the velocity of money a little less; money would become easier and the liquidity crisis would be abated.

Lower prices throughout the system would go a long way to solving our problems. However, the effect of such a trend would carry in its wake a mass of financial devastation and bankruptcies. To operate with a reasonable level of stability, it is not practical to expect much in the way of price declines until such is justified by increased productivity.

We are saddled with a high cost/high price structure, and to live at all comfortably we must accept the situation.

These comments apply equally to the U.S. economy. It serves to underline the fact that this is a North American problem. Indications are that the Americans will probably proceed along the line of a fiscal deficit, as suggested here.

Two questions remain: Are we in Canada prepared, willing and able to follow along this line? And will we do it soon enough to prevent a serious business downturn?

RIGHT the first time on...

"Shaped-to-wear"

STETSON HATS

STETSON "Shaped-to-wear" hats make an immediate hit with smart men because they're completely *right* at the first "try-on". They come from the factory with creases and dents already moulded in—*where* they should be, *as* they should be. And Stetson "Shaped-to-wear" hats *stay* right indefinitely. They're "aquanized" against showers, incorporate traditional Stetson quality and value.

Stetson prices: $9.95, $11.95, $15 and up.

Smart "Shaped-to-wear" styles are also produced by MALLORY—a famous brand name since 1817, and one of the Stetson Group of Companies.

Stetson Chancellor "Shaped-to-wear"

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Spend this winter at the Vinoy Park—one of the few hotels in Florida to maintain the connoisseur's standard of fine food and accommodations. Superb climate and the attractions of a lovely resort city. Our own golf, beach club, swimming pool, shuffleboard. Open Dec. 20. For brochure write

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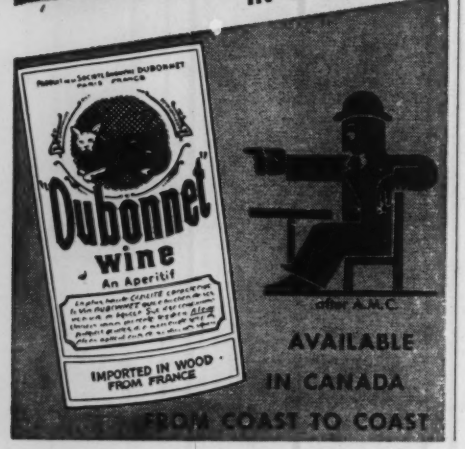

Rockets

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

suggested it. But the U.S. is already doing most of the job and Canada is not, by any stretch of the imagination, pulling its full weight in the air defence of this continent.

The U.S. operates three leased bases in Newfoundland, one of them (Stephenville on the west coast) a bomber base of Strategic Air Command. For all practical purposes, it runs Goose Bay in Labrador and Frobisher on Baffin Island. The U.S. has paid the full cost of building the distant early warning radar line in the Canadian Arctic and an American company operates it. It paid two-thirds of the cost of the Pinetree radar system in southern Canada. It is paying the full cost of "gap-filler" radar stations along the Labrador-Newfoundland coast, in the Maritimes and British Columbia.

Canada's share has been construction of the mid-Canada warning line for $200,000,000, one-third of the cost of Pinetree and nine jet interceptor squadrons, many of which are under strength.

Moreover, the RCAF air defence command has been placed under the authority of an American general. The government —the former Liberal administration and the current Progressive-Conservative one —have accepted in principle the fact that Canada can't afford all the requirements for air defence. This country is going to be able to afford even less with the advent of expensive anti-aircraft guided missiles.

Therefore, why not let the U.S. do the whole job?

An arrangement whereby the U.S. would take over the entire air defence system of North America would save Canada hundreds of millions of dollars every year. This in itself would be no disgrace if Canada were making a significant contribution to western defence in another field. And it could do just this with a compact, mobile army which could be readily transported by air to almost any trouble spot in the world at a few hours' notice.

For years the RCAF has received more than 40 per cent of the defence budget. This year it is getting 44.2 per cent or nearly $800,000,000 out of total estimated defence expenditures of $1,723,000,000. Of the RCAF total, more than $200,000,000 is for aircraft and engines and more than $100,000,000 to keep the planes in operation. For this amount of money—$300,000,000 — the defence department could obtain enough transport planes to carry two infantry brigades at one time.

Missiles and all their accoutrements of radar and electronics will call for more enormous expenditures unless Canada gets out of this financially killing race

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soon and settles on something it can afford. If Canada could play a significant part in air defence even at the huge cost, the effort might be well worth while. But, situated beside the U.S., it can never be more than a poor cousin in the military field. This is no discredit to Canada or the RCAF but facts have to be faced.

The Air Force does more, of course, than provide nine squadrons for home defence. It has 12 squadrons of fighters in Europe but they are not much more than a token force. Moreover, they are strategically obsolete.

This is not to say that Canada should pull out of Europe. The balance of forces should merely be radically changed. While eliminating the RCAF's fighter command — this will have to be done eventually anyway with the coming of missiles — the government should strengthen the Canadian Army in Europe.

Canada has an infantry brigade group in Europe and it is generally recognized by NATO as the best ground formation in NATO. Two more brigades at least should be sent to Europe and three new ones established in Canada. They should be provided with transport planes so they could be moved quickly into any theatre. They should have light planes and helicopters for battlefield movement of troops and supplies and new armored personnel carriers and guided missiles of various types.

The Army already has a sound base structure. That is, combat troops could be added to it without greatly increasing the administrative or instructional staff. With six brigades, or light divisions, Canada could make an outstanding contribution to western defence, especially at a time when the other member nations are trying to find substitutes for manpower.

In summary, this is one opinion of what the posture of Canada's armed forces should be:

1. A well-equipped Army of about 80,000 men (50,000 first line), readily transportable by air.

2. An air force confined chiefly to long-range transportation.

3. A Navy along its present lines.

Such an organization would require about 20,000 men less than the 117,000 in the services. Moreover, there would be far less need for engineers and technicians, who now form a scarce commodity, than in an air force.

Best of all, the defence effort would be in keeping with what Canada can afford and what it can do best. Such defence would cost far less than present expenditures for this purpose. The Army this year is costing $400,000,000 or about 25 per cent of the defence budget. The Army would need more money, especially for new equipment, but millions would be saved by Canada withdrawing from the air defence field.

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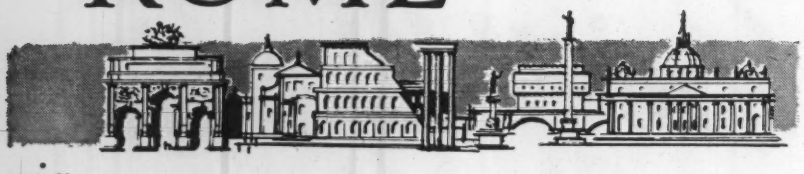

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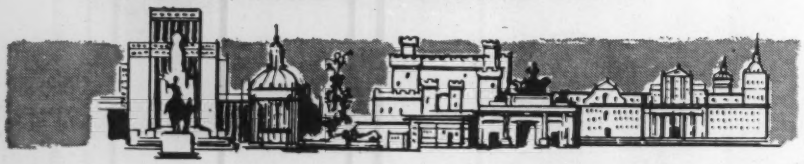

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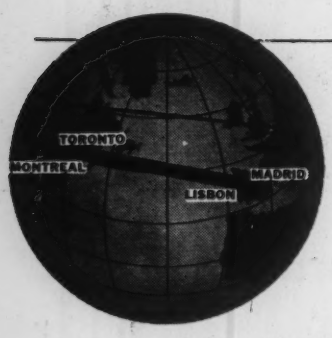

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Space Laws

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

the problems of developing a legal order for space should begin by projecting the national and international rules governing flight in and control over air space today. Yet we must at once take into account those features of "space" that make it so different for the flight of satellites and rockets from the legal management of aircraft in the "atmosphere".

At the present time international law provides that generally states have "complete and exclusive" jurisdiction over the air space above their territory and adjacent marginal seas. This has been the rule pretty much since the beginning of heavier-than-air craft and it was crystallized in the Paris Convention of 1919 and more recently in Article 1 of the Chicago Convention of 1944 which set up the International Civil Aviation Organization. Now while the Chicago Convention provides in Article 1 "that every state has complete and exclusive sovereignty over the air space above its territory", and while under the Convention rights of transit for scheduled civil aircraft must be acquired from every state concerned, nevertheless neither the phrase "air space" nor the word "aircraft" are defined by the Convention. Moreover the U.S.S.R. is not a signatory to the Convention.

Some hints as to what air space and aircraft mean, however, have been given by other documents that relate to the functioning of the organization. In the case of aircraft, Annex VII, adopted by I.C.A.O., and dealing with Aircraft Nationality and Registration Marks, defines aircraft as "any machine that can derive support in the atmosphere from the reactions of the air" and is to include balloons, airships, airplanes, helicopters and similar instrumentalities that require support from air reaction in order to maintain flight. At the same time, I.C.A.O. has brought into effect rules which establish over much of the surface of the globe control zones variously known as "flight information regions", "control areas", "control zones", and "airways". These zones extend between parallel vertical limits from the ground or from a certain height upwards to a given altitude, but very often they are established "without any upper limit". Similarly, while there is freedom for all to fly over the high seas, members of I.C.A.O. are required to observe the rules of the air established by I.C.A.O., but there is nothing in these rules which limits the height at which they are to apply. Indeed, over a considerable part of the oceans and particularly over the North Atlantic, traffic today is controled from 600 meters upward without any heights limits mentioned in the regulations.

One might conclude, therefore, that while there exists an indirect definition of "aircraft" to which most states perhaps adhere, the concept of "air space" has had less definable limits placed upon it by international law. Yet a careful examination of what the international community intended by "airspace" strongly suggests that it was concerned with that density of the atmosphere within which manned aircraft can fly now and in the foreseeable future. The word "fly" here refers, therefore, to a sufficient atmospheric density providing an air reaction over the wings so as to give a "lift" at certain speeds — the less density the more speed required — and, in the case of engines requiring oxygen, a sufficient density to supply their needs. Now while motors may be able to use chemical or other fuels not requiring oxygen, the "lift" problem presents greater difficulties. So far as there is any scientific agreement today it would seem to point to the fact that winged aircraft are not likely to find a sufficient density much above 200-to-225-thousand feet. Experimental planes have flown at present above 85,000 feet and manned balloons above 100,000 ft.

The net result of these physical and engineering facts is to render it likely that the words "air space" in the Chicago Convention really means the same as the words "espace atmosphérique" which appeared in the 1919 convention, thus making it clear that the draftsmen both in 1919 and in 1944 were really talking about "atmospheric" space not "air space" or "space" in general. That raises the question as to how far the "atmosphere" extends. Here meteorology and kindred disciplines are inclined to regard the atmosphere as continuing until the "vacuum" in space itself is reached, down to the last single molecule. But between this extreme analytical view and the practical engineering and lawyer's needs a choice must be made, certainly at least for purposes of managing the application of the Chicago Convention. And this choice seems to stop at somewhere around 250,000 feet beyond which density is believed to be insufficient to provide the air reaction required to sustain flight.

We must conclude, therefore, that the "sovereignty" which states claim over their "air space" and to which the Chicago Convention refers is, in fact, a very limited band of atmosphere extending probably not more than 250,000 feet above the surface of the earth. Nor does the doctrine of "effective occupation", so helpful in determining title to new lands between competing states provide much help. For rockets or satellites temporarily in motion can hardly be described as occupying space effectively. Besides this concept would lead to invidious legal comparisons between states with great sci-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 32

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Puzzler

by J. A. H. Hunter

"WHO WAS THE dame yesterday?" asked Ben. "You roared past so fast, but it seemed you had more than one with you, you old wolf."

"That's right." Bert was smiling. "Three girls in the car, but don't go getting ideas. My nieces, and none of them over teen-age."

"Some men have the luck!" laughed his friend. "That's if the others are like the one I saw."

Bert sat down at his desk, toying with a pencil. "You saw Judy, the eldest," he said. "Her age, divided by the difference between the other two, makes one less than the difference between her age and the middle girl's." Ben pondered a moment. "You mean ages the regular way," he asked," without odd months?"

"Sure!" replied Bert. "That way their three ages total more than mine." Ben knew his friend was just thirty-nine, so he managed to figure out all three ages. What do you say? (61)

Answer on page 48

Chess

by D. M. LeDain

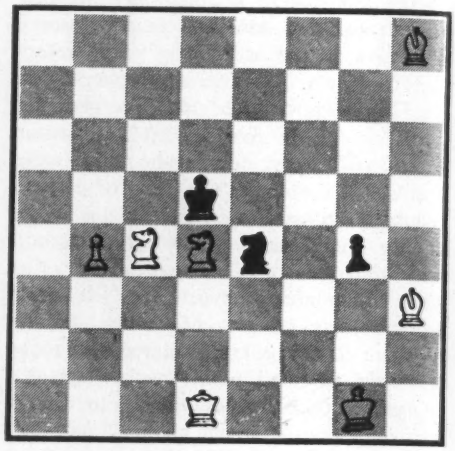
CHESS, THE SO-CALLED 'war game', provided harmless diversion for the armed services in both World Wars, many becoming acquainted with it for the first time.

In a letter home during World War I a private in the Royal Fusiliers described the following incident, which was later published in a London newspaper:

"When we captured the German trenches over the Aisne one of the strangest things we found was a chessboard, with the pieces arranged in the middle of a game and the two players lying dead beside it. They had been hit by fragments of shell, but the strange thing was that the board should not have been disturbed by the explosion. Near by were the bodies of other men who had probably been watching the game."

Solution of problem No. 178 (Williams) Key, 1. B-K3.

Problem No. 179, by Dr. W. J. Verbeek. White mates in two. (7+3)



On Your Mettle

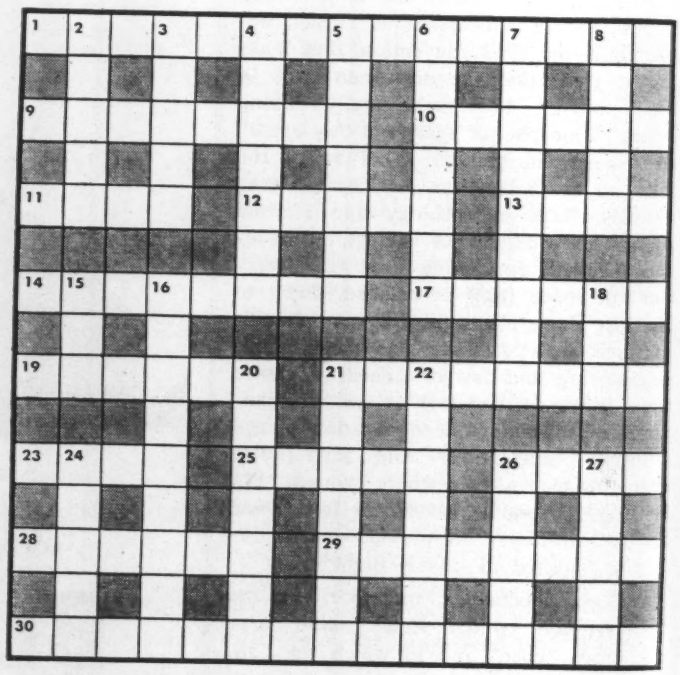
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 Rough blows as the result of a joke? (5, 2, 8)
9 Fish with poise. (8)
10 Writer who would run around New York with nothing. (6)
11. Really, Al, you're not wanted (4)
12 Stern violinist, so called. (5)
13 The same as the price of a cup of coffee, only different. (4)
14 Behaved odiously? (8)
17 In Hollywood their lot is uncertain. (6)
19 Drink in bars, bo'. (6)
21 Voyager who carries the cost of his trip. (8)
23 Leave out the German with nothing on the head. (4)
25 Miles from fruit? (5)
26. See 26D
28 Something the dog ate, no doubt — in the pulpit, perhaps. (6)
29 Five couples at the ball. (8)
30 They make game of taking your hat in the Orient? (7, 8)

DOWN

2 All people that on earth do dwell, take this to heart. (5)
3 Though this may tempt you to look within, you won't find a thing. (5)
4 Plummer's screen counterpart. (7)
5 Islands where one can pull a slippery fish completely up. (7)
6 A cure 'til you find something different. (7)
7 You'll find her at neither place this way. (9)
8 Call up? It's all right in the evening, but cut it short. (5)
15 "What a hell of witchcraft lies
In the small . . . of one particular tear". (Shakespeare) (3)
16 Its engine shouldn't need to take on water. (4, 5)
18 Pale ale gives you double measure of this. (3)
20 They drill soldiers in the war zone. (7)
21 It's mice and men of Israel. (7)
22 Supposedly a substitute for a love potion. (7)
24 It holds its tongue yet isn't necessarily speechless. (5)
26, 26A. The raven is and isn't one. (9)
27 As a competitor he carries a high card. (5)



Solution to last puzzle

ACROSS

1, 2, 15. Just an old Spanish custom
6 Offal
9 Seagull
10 Needing
11 Bizet
12 Scramble
17 Unhorse
19 Reflect
21 Tosspot
23 Entitle
25 Matadors
27 Fanny
33, 31. Prosper Mérimée
34 Oasis
35 Bullfight

DOWN

1 See 5
2 See 1A
3 Amuse
4 Owls
5, 1. Don José
6 Opera
7 Friable
8 Log
13 Carmen
14 Entrée
15 See 1A
16 Debtor
18 Rip
20 Fat
22 Satires
24 Tent-peg
26 Dames
28 Aloof
29 Opal
30 Brat
31 Moo
32 Ebb (428)

Cabbagetown

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

but what of the people who lived in it? I described them truthfully in my book, but I would like to give a thumbnail description of them here, difficult and nonsensical as it is to try to reduce thousands of individuals to one or two.

In the first place, children do not mind being raised in a slum. It is only when they become youths that their shabby homes and shabby streets begin to hurt them. Snobbery is a payment we all make to adulthood. The average Cabbagetowner had no illusions about himself or his home. He knew he was poor, but he also knew that there was a wider bridge between being poor and poverty-stricken than there was, and is, between being poor and rich. His efforts were not aimed at becoming rich, but at keeping himself from slipping into dire poverty.

Those who remained chained to their $15 and $20-a-month hovels were families who had not slipped back into poverty, but had had the poverty of the depression years advance and cover them before they realized it. Under the crushing weight of charity, of relief hand-outs, of hand-me-down clothes, some of them were overcome by despair and apathy, and they allowed themselves to sink into filth and squalor.

Mr. R. R. Paterson, the principal of Lord Dufferin School, is enthusiastic about the change in his Cabbagetown pupils. "Their conduct, attendance and school work has improved beyond our expectations."

Public Welfare officials point out that there are only 22 families in Regent Park North drawing welfare assistance, as against scores of them who were on relief before the slums were torn down. Before the project was undertaken, city taxes on land and buildings amounted only to $36,100. Last year the Regent Pork North project paid $260,000 in taxes to the city.

In 1952 when the first section of the North project was completed, Police Inspector Sam Johnston of No. 4 police division said, "Since the 485 families in this area have moved into the new premises we have received no complaints whatever . . . in the east section alone there were 174 arrests in 1947, and in 1950 and 1951, none."

Today, when you ask a person living in Regent Park what his reaction is to his new home over his old, he looks at you as if you are either crazy or joking. He and his family live in a housing unit (apartment, maisonette or row house) which contains three to seven rooms, depending on the size of his family. The units have one to five bedrooms, which sleep a maximum of two people (children of opposite sexes may only be paired in a room until they are 10 years of age).

No matter how many rooms are required for the size of the family, the rents are the same for each, geared to approximately 20 per cent of the family's monthly income, plus a service charge ranging from $9 to $13 a month for heating, water and other services, regardless of apartment size. The average rental is $63.03 a month, and ranges from $29 to $93 a month per family unit. Eighty-five families pay the minimum rent, and fifty-two families pay the maximum.

If there are any crocodile tears to be shed for Cabbagetown's passing, I will leave them to the prosperous gentlemen of Lord Dufferin School Old Boys' Association, with the reminder to them that the nostalgic neighborhood they remember from 50 and 60 years ago, was replaced by stinking slums 25 years later.

Cabbagetown, get lost, and a soldier's farewell!

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Space Laws

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 29

entific resources as against those without them. At the very least the smallest state should be able to claim up to the highest limits reached by the greatest.

Thus the jurisdictional claims today of states or of I.C.A.O. are scarcely relevant or refined enough to begin to solve the problems posed by rockets, missiles and satellites. We are left, therefore, with the need to think in novel and functional terms. Indeed when Mr. Eisenhower announced the proposed United States satellite program in 1955, as part of the I.G.Y., no objection was made by any state to the proposed satellite that was to circle the earth in 90 minutes at a height of 300 miles. Thus this tacit acceptance by the world, in the two years since Mr. Eisenhower's announcement, together with the realities controlling space as effectively as the sub-adjacent state controls its narrow band of atmosphere, all point to the necessity for rules and institutions quite different from the legal concepts and administrative machinery now operating to regulate the problems of aircraft in the lower atmosphere.

Finally, these thoughts must push us to the obvious conclusion that no legal inhibitions exist today to prevent any state from launching a satellite into upper space. Should that aluminum ball, of whatever weight, crash to earth in whole or in part and do damage to men or property, the launching state might well be liable for the injuries. Meanwhile, there is nothing to stop a competition in moons or a coexistence of beeps, filling the void as they try to avoid each other. The time may come when their sheer multiplicity may drive men and states to determine the order that is to govern their place in the heavens. At the moment more limited but urgent questions remain to be worked out, particularly the legal position of rockets and missiles that are intended to return to the earth but fly over the air space of countries intervening between them and their targets. Already the United States and Great Britain have agreements covering the use of British air space in the Caribbean in order to permit missile tests from the Florida coast.

The imagination of man is explorer for his intelligence. For their feat, the glory of being first and the power of propaganda have been Russia's dividends. In any real sense, however, all of us are shareholders in Sputnik and its future offspring. Looking backward in time, man and his own moon have lived together since his first ancestors moved about hiding from lunar shadows. Men and their new moons may hide one day again; or they may raise their eyes to the heavens forever.

Autumn Book Reviews

The honest writer writes to give delight, the honest critic retains his capacity for delight and the honest reader seeks delight.

The Duty to Enjoy Oneself

by Robertson Davies

WHAT AN UNUSUAL pleasure it is to read literary criticism written by a man who is unmistakably on the side of the writers — who, indeed plainly regards writers as more interesting than critics! The pleasure is doubled when such a writer occupies a position almost unassailable by critics themselves—nothing less than the Goldsmiths' Professor of English Literature at Oxford. Lord David Cecil is one of the most discerning and broadly sympathetic critics of the day, and in *The Fine Art of Reading* he presents us with a book of literary essays which will give keen pleasure to any lover of literature.

Another book of criticism which it is a pleasure to recommend is *Talents and Geniuses* by Gilbert Highet,

Two Critics on the Side of the Writers

"When Goethe heard a recital of Bach's organ works he said, 'It is as though eternal harmony were conversing with itself, as it may have happened in God's bosom shortly before he created the world'. But when Bach was asked about his organ playing, he said, 'You have only to hit the right notes at the right time, and the instrument plays itself'." HIGHET

"When contemplating a work of art, our desire for perfection and our sense of reality are reconciled . . . Further, our joy is deeper in proportion as we are induced to accept what we normally find unacceptable, in proportion as the vision, presented to us by the artist, includes aspects of life which in our everyday existence, distress us. For then his achievement represents a more signal and extraordinary victory over the ills of our mortal condition." CECIL

"The people who make these epics (movies) do not think we are swine; they merely think we are children." HIGHET

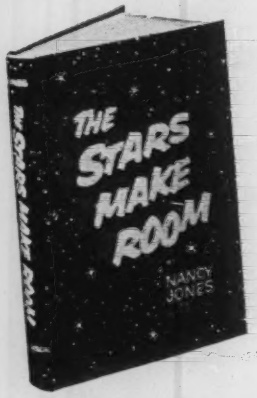
Gilbert Highet
Ready to point the way.

"How many professional critics continue all their lives complacently content with a taste narrow, faddy, and inconsistent; while some academic teachers seem to take a perverse pride in possessing a taste so queasy as hardly to be able to stomach any books at all." CECIL

"Try, every week or so, to learn something by heart. A surprising amount will remain in the memory, and more and more as you train it; and then, as you walk, or work or sit in the subway, you will have something more than daily trivialities to occupy your mind." HIGHET

"Nor does our taste grow undiscriminating as it grows catholic. Greater breadth of sympathy makes us more detached, less partisan, readier to recognize that even our favourites are fallible." CECIL

Interesting Gifts



THE STARS MAKE ROOM

By Nancy Jones, author of *For Goodness' Sake* (third printing). A novel about a brilliant minister, also a saint, who served in the poorest churches. $3.95.

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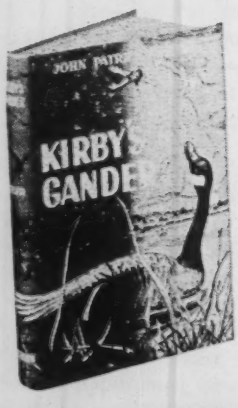
By Evelyn Richardson, author of *We Keep a Light.* A compelling story of Nova Scotian fisherfolk in the mid-nineteenth century. $3.75.



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in which he includes a selection from his admirable broadcasts from station WQXR in New York; let those who scorn American radio consider these broadcast essays, which are fully up to the standard of the BBC's Third Programme. Mr. Highet is Professor of Latin at Columbia.

Both of these professors, Lord David Cecil and Mr. Highet, read for pleasure and are concerned that other people should do so too. Not for the pleasure of criticising, or the pleasure of gaining knowledge, nor even in the search for truth, but for the pleasure of being transported by the tale that is told, and the manner of the telling. "The artist's first aim is not truth but delight", says Lord David; "it follows that the primary object of a student of literature is to be delighted. His duty is to enjoy himself: his efforts should be directed to developing his faculty of appreciation".

Elsewhere in his essay Lord David apologises for stressing the obvious. It seems obvious, does it not, that writers create their works to give pleasure, and that people read them for delight? But like so many obvious things, this has been obscured by pretentious nonsense of many kinds. Writers are partly to blame, because so many of them want to posture as prophets and seers, with a special insight into the mysteries of life, when they are unable to deliver the goods; they write beyond their artistic means, and their material is adulterated and stretched in the hope of giving effects which it cannot always yield.

Critics are much to blame, for they have made a genteel industry out of the urge to take the clock apart and peer at its wheels and springs; all too often they find more in the clock than the maker put there, and call our attention to the charm of the wheels when we only want to know the time; sometimes they fall into the childish error of complaining that when the clock is pulled to bits it will no longer go, and they toss it aside impatiently. And finally readers are partly to blame, for they are often ashamed to say what they like and what is really to their taste, and demand mystifications and false profundities to flatter their intellect.

But the honest writer writes to give delight, the honest critic retains his capacity for delight, and the honest reader seeks delight. How does he seek it?

Not many people have been ready to instruct him, for we are all apt to think that enjoying onself is something which does not have to be taught. But we do not think we appreciate music if we know nothing about how to listen, how to calm ourselves for the experience, how to lay ourselves open to the experience when it comes. We would not dream of listening to Beethoven's Ninth, while we ate lunch, talked to our friends, interrupted the record-player for three hours while we did an afternoon's work, skipped the Second Movement because it seemed a bit dull at the moment, and finally completed our listening in bed, dozing off two or three times before the last notes.

But we see no objection to reading *Crime and Punishment* in this way. There are classes for children in what is called "remedial reading", if they do not seem to be understanding what they read: most adults need a class in advanced reading, which would show them how to cope with a masterpiece, bringing to it what the author has a right to expect, and gaining from it what the author has to give.

What has the author a right to expect? The full attention of his reader, first of all, and then what Lord David calls "self-discipline and self-effacement"—a quiet acceptance of what the author has to say. To quote again, "we have to learn to understand and accept the language of the author's temperament—to school ourselves to look at the world from his point of view while we are reading his books". Such an attitude is repugnant to many readers; they like to keep what they call their critical faculty alert while they read, so that they may dispute, contradict, and reserve judgment. This is good protestantism, but is it the best way to enjoy a book? Would it not be better to give the author every chance, every sympathy, every assistance of sensibility that we can muster and then, when we have finished his book, consider it as a whole and either accept or reject it?

What are we expecting when we read a book? A tussle with the author? Do we take up his volume daring him to capture our attention and amuse us? Surely not. Lord David suggests that we are putting ourselves, for a time, in hands which we believe to be at least in some respects more competent than our own, in the hope of attaining to some measure of delight. We must bring to our reading less of the over-praised critical faculty, and more of the ability to understand and to enjoy.

Such a reader, more gourmet than dietician, is Mr. Highet. In his broadcast talks he covers a fine range of authors, from Colette to Dylan Thomas, from J. K. Huysmans to John Aubrey. He is not an easy man to please, but when he is pleased he admits it generously; the tiresome critic is the man who weighs virtues against faults until we are weary of both. Mr. Highet is not without prejudice; Boswell to him is a nasty little monster, and George Eliot a crashing bore. Nobody can have an all-inclusive taste, for that would be to have no taste at all. Mr. Highet has a very broad taste, and his culture is not exclusively literary; he is a lover of painting and of music, and he brings these arts into his literary considerations without straining analogies or posturing as a man whose life is an adventure among masterpieces.

He obviously goes to the movies a good deal, and is very funny about the mistakes

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they make in depicting the worlds of Greece and Rome, which he knows in detail. He likes mystery stories, and has an attractive partiality for those written by his wife, Helen MacInnes. He sees deep into the creative process, and he writes in detail about the technical means by which the creation is put on paper, and appears at last as a book. He never falls into the sin of book critics which Lord David Cecil warns against so strongly—the sin of treating authors like examinees, and grading them as firsts, seconds, thirds and failures. He is a man of cultivation who gets delight from reading, and is ready to point the way for others who wish to do the same. What more can a critic be?

Neither of these writers scorns the academic critic, and I should not like it to be thought that I do so. But academic criticism is a special technique of examination, of concern to scholars; it is not the business of the critic who writes for the average educated reader. His task is to show where delight may be found, and to give some notion of what kind of delight it is.

The Fine Art of Reading, by David Cecil — pp. 221 — *Longmans Green* — *$3.75.*
Talents and Geniuses, by Gilbert Highet — pp. 340 — *Oxford* — *$5.50.*

Translator's Art

WHAT IS REQUIRED besides a good ear and the necessary technical skill to make an excellent translation? Enough imaginative power and intuition, it seems, to comprehend with sympathy and intelligence the original creative art. The translator is an intermediary between the writer and the reader in rather the same way in which a violinist or a pianist conveys a composer's intentions about his creation to a listening audience. The resulting performance can be, in its own right, a work of art or a betrayal.

The question is evoked by two translated volumes which have just been published, each originally a work of art in a minor way. Gabrielle Roy's *Rue Deschambault* now appears under the English title *Street of Riches* which exhibits the

From Jacket: "Street of Riches".

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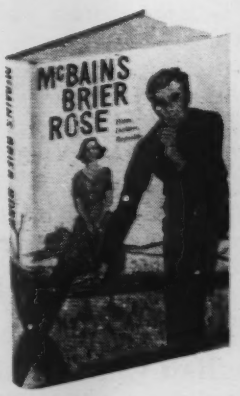

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CLARKE IRWIN

same shallow symbolism as a previous title, *The Tin Flute.* Quite possibly the title was not the translator's responsibility. The translation of the book itself is passable except for passages of startling clumsiness, as though the masculine translator had suddenly taken alarm in the presence of overwhelming femininity. Miss Roy's modulations are not easy to render into English, and translation, after all, becomes art only in rare instances.

The ironic undertones plumb deeper in each Roy novel. Here a story which begins in the crafty innocence and artless guile of childhood rises to its climax in a true pathos of adult tragedy which aligns minor incidents in their proper perspective. A pool of still water that runs very deep.

The second translation misses attaining the rank of art by a rather narrow margin. This is a round dozen of short stories by Marcel Aymé whose individuality, even for a Frenchman, is of the finest water, which renders some of his most characteristic work untranslatable. Norman Denny's translation of these tales selected from six volumes of the past twenty-five years, though it has one serious flaw, is a remarkable triumph of sympathy, understanding and admiration, as his perceptive introductory essay indicates.

Though less than perfect, perhaps by their nature, these two examples of the translator's art give us the delight of two worlds. M. A. H.

Street of Riches, by Gabrielle Roy, translated by Harry Binsse — pp. 246 — *McClelland & Stewart $4.50.*

Across Paris, by Marcel Aymé, translated by Norman Denny — pp. 254 — *British Book Service — $3.25.*

Life Is Earnest

The Birth of a Grandfather by May Sarton—pp. 277—*Clarke, Irwin — $3.75.*

Under the Ribs of Death by John Marlyn — pp. 287 — *McClelland & Stewart — $3.50.*

TWO NOVELS, one American and one Canadian, make an interesting pair. Superficially they are quite dissimilar, but in reality they are alike in theme. The hero of each is faced with the necessity of following the scriptural injunction to be "born again". Neither book is quite so portentous as this sounds or perhaps as their authors would like. They are both exceedingly earnest books and if Miss Sarton's is a little lighter than Mr. Marlyn's, it is perhaps not due so much to a happier theme but to the fact that Miss Sarton is a fine poet and writes with an incisiveness and a discipline that Mr. Marlyn has not yet achieved.

May Sarton's central character is Sprig Wyeth, a New Englander of the species Bostonian. He has inherited considerable

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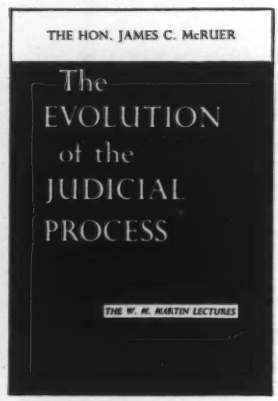

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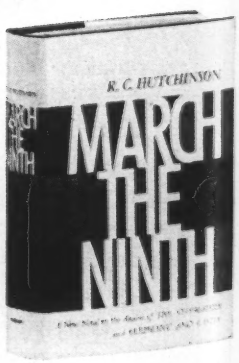

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Over fifty illustrations, 16 in colour, by Aileen Richardson.

wealth and in his careful custodianship, he seems almost as niggardly with it as he is with himself. For Sprig Wyeth is a man who cannot give of himself, nor communicate what he feels, either to the wife whom he loves, the children whom he dominates, or the friend who has been his chief escape. The death of his friend and the birth of his first grandchild force Sprig to acknowledge the relationships he has sought to avoid by immersing himself in public benevolences, landscape gardening and translations of the Greek plays.

The background and upbringing of John Marlyn's hero is about as different from that of Sprig Wyeth as it is possible to be. Sandor Hunyadi is the child of Hungarian immigrants, brought up in miserable poverty in the back streets of Winnipeg and despising his heritage as much as Sprig admired his. But, like Sprig, Sandor has the same kind of intolerable pride, which drives him to become as English as possible as fast as he can. He achieves the material success he craves and then has it snatched from him in the crash of 1929. In the depths of poverty to which he sinks back it is the birth of his son which gives him new hope.

This is a more than competent novel. The parts of the story that deal with the young Sandor, his hopes, his fears, the parties of his people, the delinquencies of his gang have admirable vigor and freshness. But like Miss Sarton he has more difficulty in making the metamorphosis of his hero here seem real. These are not sad books, but their heroes are sadly introspective. They could both do with a salutary injection of humor. F.A.R.

For Collectors

Knock or Ring, by Michael Nelson — pp. 255—*Clarke, Irwin—$3.25.*

THE KNOCKOUT is a system by means of which a ring of anique dealers may secure any good piece which is going at an auction sale; they bid in open auction, to keep out private collectors or those not of their 'ring' and then they hold a private auction among themselves—a ferocious contest of experts. Such sale-rigging is illegal, but it has gone on for a long time. This novel gives us a fine picture of the working of such a group, and an amusing picture of antique dealers as a class.

It is not so successful in presenting character. The young book-seller who is the hero, Rose Riley his girl, and his rich friend (who made his pile in Canadian uranium) do not come to life. But this is a first novel, and an author who can write so cheerily and absorbingly about the complications of a specialized trade will certainly do better next time. Meanwhile, if antiques are your hobby, you had better read this book. B.E.N.

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Marjorie Wilkins Campbell: Vision.

The Fur Trade

The North West Company, by Marjorie Wilkins Campbell — pp. 280, index, bibliography, maps and illustrations — *Macmillan — $5.00.*

THE TRANSFORMATION of "greasy beaver" skins, polished by direct contact with Indian bodies, into magnificently plumed hats which blossomed like chrysanthemums at the Restoration Court of Charles II, was the obscure cause of the formation of the North West Company at Montreal a century later. This consolidation of small Scottish-Canadian interests; for the purpose of exploration and trading strength, directly opposed the English monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company for forty-two years until their merger in 1821.

Under the aegis of this enterprising and powerful group shaped into an empire by Simon McTavish, brilliant feats of exploration were accomplished by Alexander Fraser, Alexander Mackenzie, David Thompson and many other associates, the breadth of the continent was bridged by the company's canoes of two-ton capacity, and trade was extended as far as China. Although its rise had been accompanied by the well-known evils of the fur trade, and its fall was swift and disastrous, the North West Company was a powerful instrument in the opening of Canada.

There are gaps in the story which may never be completely filled, but this is the fullest account yet to appear. Mrs. Campbell's lively telling is implicit with vision and sympathy in a brilliant piece of historical writing. M. A. H.

Jumbled Tale

Monsieur Yankee, by Leslie Turner White —pp. 314—*McLeod—$4.50.*

IN HIS OWN words, this author disapproves in the strongest terms of watered-down versions of alleged history. Historical romance, as he sees it, should "yank you out of the present and carry you rapturously and voluptuously to the end". He loves "swashbuckling characters who swear great picturesque oaths and would rather fight and love and die than eat."

This book is worth reading, but for rather a different purpose than the author intended. The story of an American innocent abroad in the French Revolution is too naïvely told to enrapture any reader above the age of ten, but for sheer, brilliant misuse of the English language, the style will enthrall malicious readers of any age. M.A.H.

Travel in Detail

Navarre The Flea Between Two Monkeys by Nina Epton—pp. 231 with index and appendix and 16 pages of photographs — *British Book Service — $5.00.*

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thoroughly in its past and present. In this book she pokes about in Navarre, the ancient kingdom which lies on either side of the western Pyrenees and which was so coveted by both France and Spain in its early days that Henri d'Albert, its ousted king, complained bitterly that it was like a flea between two monkeys.

Miss Epton has saturated herself in the history and legend of Navarre. She looks at its architecture with the eye of the photographer and the learning of the scholar. She samples its food with the relish of the hungry and the discrimination of the gourmet. It is typical of her approach that one of the books she studied before she went travelling in the Pyrenees was a thousand-page account of Pyrenean bears. She didn't meet any bears, but she has some amusing tales about people who did. It is a wonderfully complete and leisured account with the author's superb photographs to enhance her fine prose. There is also an appendix for travellers, which classifies accommodation. F.A.R.

Tongue in Passport

Girdle Me a Globe, by Eric Nicol — pp. 134, with illustrations by James Simpkins — *Ryerson* — *$2.75.*

IN THE AUTHOR'S own easily identifiable words, this book is not for the world traveller who has "the purse of a prince, the stamina of a bull and a sense of humour bordering on idiocy", but rather for "that new breed of voyager that has no business to be playing shuffleboard with Lady Poundcake, that insists on nothing but the second best and swarms over elegant ruins with his rather cheap camera, shooting everything with the pathetic ferocity of him who knows he'll never be able to make the trip again."

In an off-beat travel book which, beneath the fun, probably takes up where Baedeker leaves off, Eric Nicol's humorous effects are never cheap, soundly based as they are on the blundering nature of the ever-hopeful human animal and on a keen intuition for the subversion of popular ideas. Very funny. M. A. H.

Lusty Pioneer

Tristram's Salvation by Will R. Bird—pp. 254 — *Ryerson* — *$3.75.*

WILL R. BIRD has written another chronicle of the Yorkshire settlers in Cumberland County, Nova Scotia. His central figure, Tristram Crabtree, was a well-known character of those pioneering days, compounded about equally of stiff-necked Puritan pride and lusty covetousness and sensuality. Dr. Bird leaves it to the reader to decide about Tristram's means of salvation, for he is content to present his story in breadth rather than depth. F.A.R.

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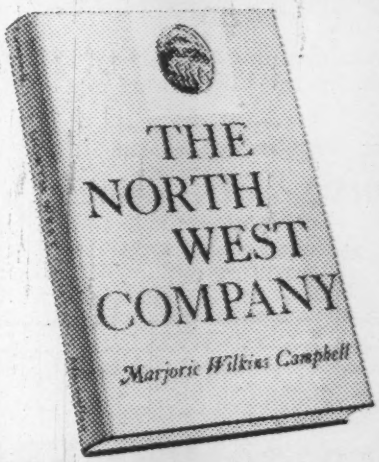

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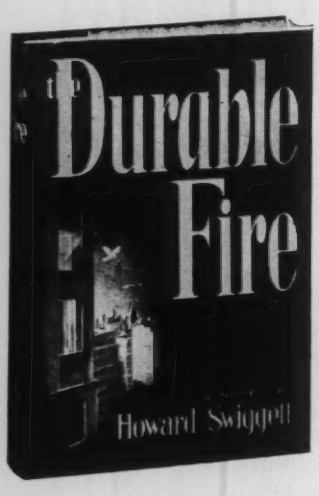

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A Delicate Art

The Woman of My Life, by Ludwig Bemelmans—pp. 218—*Macmillan—$3.75.*

THE WORKS of Ludwig Bemelmans have a fine, elusive bouquet, like the wines which so often figure in them. Long ago he claimed as his own a realm of feeling and experience which no other modern American writer dares to invade—he writes of high-life, as does Nancy Mitford, but he brings to his work a delicate compassion to which Miss Mitford is a stranger. He writes about rich people simply as people, without permitting their wealth to prejudice him either for or against them, and he makes their problems and attitudes credible to people who are far from rich.

His latest novel tells of the curious predicament of the Duc de Montfort-Lamoury, an extremely wealthy Parisian, who is shy and afraid of women. This condition has its root in a youthful experience when he was roughly handled by a group of prostitutes who had been engaged by his father to "make a man of him". The duke's subsequent life is a quest for someone whom he can love and who will love him in return. He is unlucky in his adventures until at last he meets a delightfully practical American girl, and we are left with the impression that she is about to unwrap him from the cocoon of fussiness and self-will which has grown up during his years of loneliness.

The story is told with all of Bemelman's delicate art, and with a depth which has appeared before in his work, but has never been so effectively sustained.

S.M.

Settling Accounts

The Altars of the Heart, by Richard Lebherz—pp. 127—*Ambassador—$2.50.*

THIS IS an expert treatment of that somewhat worn theme, the American schoolteacher who finds love abroad. The heroine, on holiday in Rome and looking for adventure, finds it when she sprains her ankle and calls an Italian doctor; he sees her, bored, uncertain, and starved for love, and sets to work to make her love him. When she is hooked, he gets $500 from her, with which to bring his mistress home from Spain.

But he is not completely a cheat; he sets to work to consummate the affair, but the teacher, fearful and inexperienced, cannot go through with it. When she learns how she has been used by her supposed lover, she finds a way of settling accounts which had better not be described here, which is well worth finding out. This is very good story-telling, by a writer who knows exactly the right length for a tale of this kind.

B.E.N.

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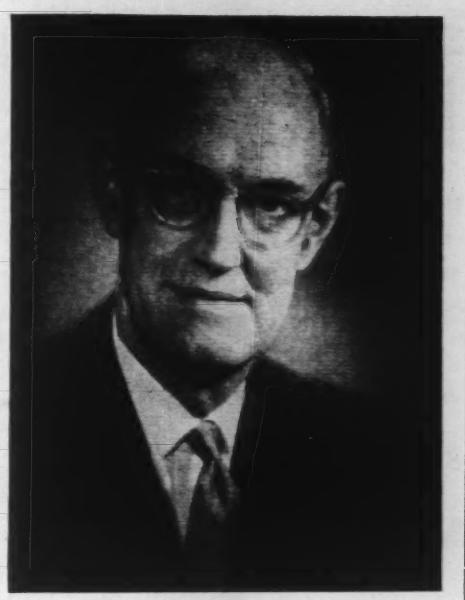

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Canada's Story

Dominion of The North, by Donald Creighton — pp. 581 with bibliography & index extra—maps—*Macmillan—$6.*

THIS REVISED edition of Donald Creighton's splendid history of Canada contains a new chapter discussing Canada's growth and importance from the outbreak of the Second World War until 1953. The book remains what it was before—the best single-volume history of Canada obtainable anywhere.

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Out of Slavery

Black Moses: The Real Uncle Tom, by Jessie L. Beattie—pp. 212, bibliography, illustrations reproduced from *The Autobiography of Josiah Henson,* Canadian edition, 1881—*Ryerson—$4.50*

THE UNCLE TOM of Harriet Beecher Stowe was modelled from the life of a Maryland slave who survived the brutalities and greed of his masters to become the voice of his afflicted race. Josiah Henson's will to live caused him to survive one flogging which rendered him unconscious for three days and another in which both his shoulders were broken by the blows of a fence-rail, as well as the dangerous flight to Canada with his family in 1830.

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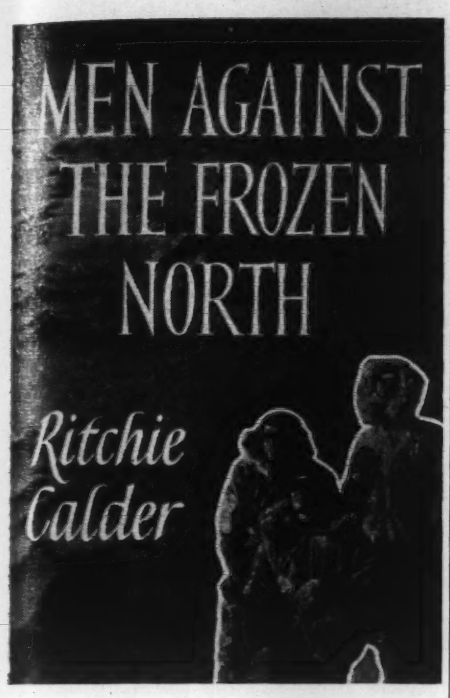
Breezy History

The Path of Destiny, by Thomas H. Raddall—pp. 458—index and seven maps—*Doubleday—$6.00.*

THIS IS *Volume III* in the *Canadian History Series,* edited by Thomas B. Costain. *Path of Destiny* takes the period from the end of the British conquest in 1763 to the attainment of Home Rule in 1850. In a breezy, journalistic style, Mr. Raddall describes those years when Canada was emerging from the wilderness and beginning to assume its bi-racial character.

These years are an interesting chunk of history. Often in the past, because of an over-emphasis on constitutional developments, it has made pretty dry reading. The present volume is never dull. In fact, historians will probably feel that the author and editor have been more concerned about the apt phrase and the clever metaphor than they have been in strict historical accuracy. They have, however, produced a history that is always lively and probably in a book of this kind the absence of a bibliography or any notes on



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sources will not bother the reader at whom it is aimed. The quotations from contemporary sources give it real value and are particularly interesting in the sections on the War of 1812 and the arts in Canada. F.A.R.

Great Man's Tale

The Age of Revolution, by Winston S. Churchill (3rd vol. in A History of the English Speaking Peoples)—pp. 385, with maps & index extra—*McClelland & Stewart—$6.50.*

THE THIRD volume of Sir Winston's four-volume undertaking in no way drops from the level of the first two—if anything, it is better, for the author is now dealing with fact instead of legend or surmise (as in some of the first volume) or a system of government markedly different from our own (as in volume two); he is deep in the history of the growth of party government and the British Empire—both subjects upon which he is an acknowledged expert.

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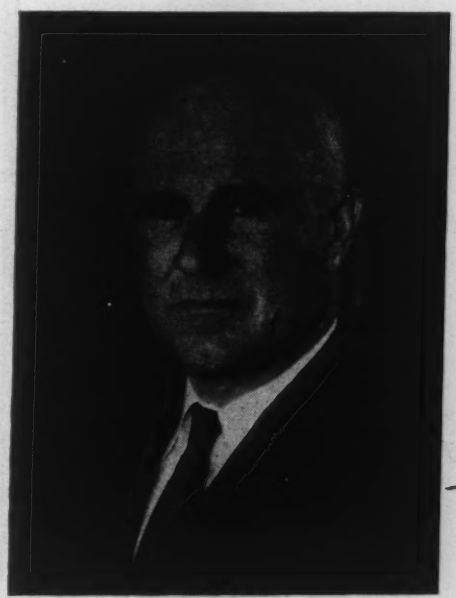

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Travel High Spot

Silk Hats And No Breakfast, by Honor Tracy—pp. 221 and map—*Ryerson*—$3.

IN THE MODERN gush of travel books it is rare to find one so excellent, so personal, so eminently re-readable, as this one. Honor Tracy, writing of her journey through western Spain, might be one of those nineteenth century worthies who really travelled, really found the flavor of a country, and was not content simply to hit the high spots.

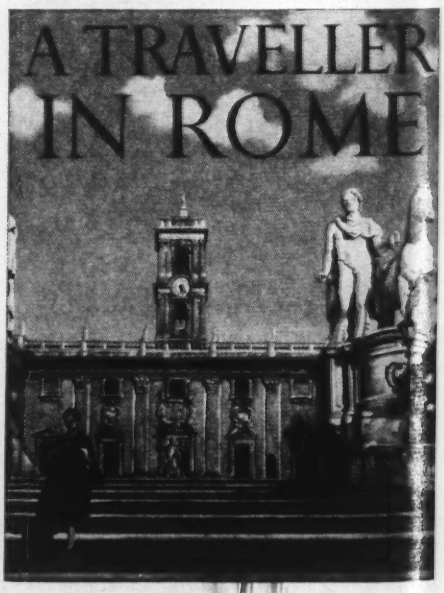
An unaccompanied woman is an oddity in Spain (as Rose Macaulay found, and recorded so well, in her *Fabled Shore*) and must be courageous, for though not menacing the people are inquisitive in the highest degree. An Irish Catholic, too, may find surprises in that other prime stronghold of the Faith. All is described here in the best sort of Irish style—a blend of eighteenth century clarity and twentieth century raciness. The present reviewer, who normally despises travel books and their restless, gabby, insensitive writers, was held in thrall by this one and recommends it strongly. S.M.

Introducing Rome

A Traveller in Rome, by H. V. Morton—pp. 416—appendix, index and numerous photographs—*Ryerson—$5.00.*

THE TRAVELLER to Rome often stands in bewilderment in the midst of the complexity of that wonderful city where classical ruin and modern apartment, medieval papacy and the present Vatican, ancient city-state and evolving democracy all vie for his attention and his understanding. Not so H. V. Morton.

In his leisured and learned way he sorts out all the multitude of impressions the hurried tourist has no time to assimilate and puts each in its proper historical frame. His *A Traveller in Rome* will de-



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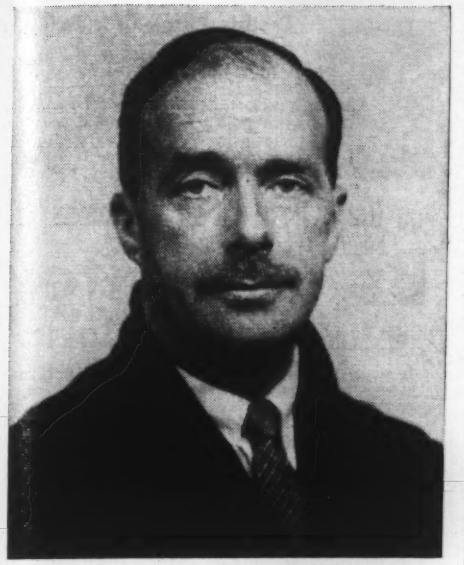

L. P. Hartley: Better shorter.

light those who know and love the city, for he is able to recreate its sights and sounds—and smells—vividly. His curious mind and his discerning eye pick out all sorts of things even experienced and knowledgeable travellers are apt to pass by. The tourist who made only a brief visit will find him far more companionable than a guide book and well up on all the questions that were out of the range of the patter of the professional guides.

Those who hope to visit Rome some day could have no better introduction. This is a travel book as it ought to be written, a happy blending of old history and new experiences, in a pleasantly relaxed and eminently readable style. F.A.R.

Expanded Short

The Hireling, by L. P. Hartley—pp. 248 —*Hamish Hamilton—$3.25.*

THE WRITER of this novel has a fine reputation which he has earned by his short stories; it might have been better if he had confined this tale to that medium, for it does not seem to be quite enough for a book even of this modest length.

An ex-soldier has invested his savings in a car which he drives for hire, and he is engaged by a young widow who is distressed because she thinks that she neglected her late husband. She seeks solace by telling her hired driver about it; he interprets this, understandingly, as a sign of interest in himself and develops it by telling his employer a series of calculated lies about his wife and children—who exist only in his imagination. She is glad to lend him money, for it is a form of atonement for her imagined former inhumanity but when he falls in love with her the bubble bursts, and he is the loser in the end.

An excellent plot, well-explored, but at a length which it cannot support. B.E.N.

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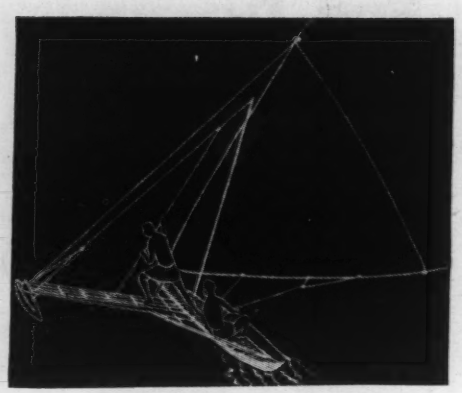

From the Jacket

Pacific Policy

Return to the Islands, by Arthur Grimble —pp. 215—with line drawings by Rosemary Grimble—*Musson—$4.00.*

SIR ARTHUR GRIMBLE continues the story of the Gilbert and Ellice Islanders which he began in his previous book *A Pattern of Islands.* In a day when colonial governments are looked at with distrust, it is pleasant to read of the respect and affection of the Gilbertese for their resident commissioners.

But this book is much more than a record of the progress from imperialism towards autonomy. In it Sir Arthur retells the islanders' legends, describes their song-making and their curious marital customs, discusses the tragedies that followed the ending of polygamy, and includes a cure for the Asiatic flu. As seems inevitable anywhere in the twentieth century, there were labor troubles and problems of racial integration, but these are recorded with the good humor that seems to leaven even the most serious moments in the life of these island peoples. A delightful book. F.A.R.

Not a Home

The World of Suzie Wong, by Richard Mason — pp. 383 — *Collins — $3.50.*

SUZIE, A BEAUTIFUL Shanghai girl with a complex personality, having been seduced at the age of sixteen by her guardian uncle, becomes "a dirty little yum-yum girl" in a post-war Hong Kong brothel.

Suzie, her boy-friends (both "short-times" and the preferred "all-nights"), and the other girls who work at the Nam Kok, are seen through the friendly and sympathetic eyes of an English painter, Robert Lomax, who lives at the Nam Kok for the sake of his art and who eventually marries Suzie.

While this book would not likely be one's first choice as a birthday present for either a maiden aunt or a lady schoolteacher, it is a well-written romantic novel which exudes a good deal of charm. The theme is handled gently with delicacy and great good humor, the exotic setting has the ring of truth, and the style is fresh and pleasing. M. A. H.

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Lord Norman, by Sir Henry Clay — pp. 495 — *Macmillan — $7.00.*

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What Sir Henry has done is to make articulate—as Norman never could—the reasons behind the orthodox and heavily criticized actions of England's central bank during the troubled '30s. Confronted by an opponent of the dialectical skill of Lord Keynes, Norman's policies are seen now to have suffered more from lack of exposition than from intrinsic error.

Sir Henry's book, while not making Norman's policies less controversial, permits informed judgment. Of particular interest are the reasons for Britain's return to the gold standard after the First World War and the Bank of England's struggle to bring order out of international currency disorganization and inflation.

Metals and Men, by D. M. LeBourdais—pp. 416 — *McClelland & Stewart — $8.50.*

Subtitled The Story of Canadian Mining, Mr. LeBourdais' book covers the period from the Cariboo gold rush to the emergence of Canada's uranium industry. Mr. LeBourdais writes instructively and entertainingly but, as the title suggests, the men of Canadian mining history are given second place to the metals. The result is that the facts of Canada's mining history are rich and impressive but the men who created the facts are pale and shadowy.

Mr. LeBourdais' book is a survey-type study. As such it must omit much of the fascinating detail. But as such it does an admirable job of telescoping a century of mining.

Noranda, by Leslie Roberts—pp. 218 — *Clarke, Irwin — $5.00.*

Leslie Roberts was commissioned to write the story of Noranda — one of the giants of Canadian industry — to commemorate the coming into production of Gaspe Copper Mines Ltd., a Noranda subsidiary.

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But the story of Noranda is intimately bound with the development of Canada and the book is undoubtedly an important contribution to the story of Canadian economic development. Mr. Roberts has a deft touch for sketching his central characters and the company's early history with its "all or nothing" approach seems especially well done. R.M.B.

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Editorials

Wanted: Fresh Ideas

RECENT ROYAL Commissions (for example, the Gordon and Fowler inquiries) have not been sparkling demonstrations of the usefulness of the commission method of investigating Canadian problems. Even so, the Royal Commission is still the best method we have of collecting evidence and ideas about matters that concern large numbers of Canadians. That is why the Federal Government should do more than merely politely acknowledge the suggestion of the Canadian Labor Congress that a Royal Commission study the settling of industrial disputes in Canada.

This is a problem that sorely needs attention and the impact of fresh ideas and viewpoints. The Labor Congress pointed out, quite rightly, that conciliation procedures have not been effectively improved for decades, and that new methods should be sought to help in obtaining satisfactory labor-management settlements, to promote industrial harmony and to prevent work stoppages.

Much of the trouble, of course, lies with the labor laws of the provinces as they concern the settlement of industrial disputes. For instance, in Ontario, the most heavily industrialized of all the provinces, the law and the government board that applies it are under constant criticism from both management and labor. Settlement procedure is creaky, antiquated, unsatisfactory and inadequate.

A Federal Commission could do much to enlighten the provincial governments on what is needed. It could provide leadership as well as ideas by giving this controversial and extremely difficult subject a frank and thorough airing.

Remember That Bill?

WHEN HE was a forceful and effective spokesman for the Opposition in Parliament, Mr. Diefenbaker was wont to plead frequently and eloquently for a Canadian Bill of Rights. We hope that this sudden and exciting elevation to the position of Prime Minister has not dimmed his enthusiasm for this project. A change of Government at Ottawa has not lessened the need for a Bill of Rights.

If Mr. Diefenbaker's memory needs jogging, he needs only to look across the floor of the House at the Liberal stalwarts arrayed on the other side. Most of them have gone on record as opposing such a Bill, arguing that legal definition of a citizen's rights might very well limit instead of protecting them, and that in any case such rights are adequately guaranteed by precedent and Parliament. The sight of the old Liberals should remind the Prime Minister that the Young Liberals do not agree with their elders, and have said so. It would be odd indeed if the Angry Young Men, gradually taking over from the Old Guard, managed to appropriate the Bill before the Conservatives could do anything about it.

Tradition and Parliament are fine things. But both can be abused. Parliamentary rights got pretty rough treatment little more than a year ago. Parliament did not prevent the Government in 1946 from having people held and questioned for weeks without bringing them to trial. Tradition has not prevented minorities from suffering injustice in more than one province.

Recent judgments by the Supreme Court of Canada have confirmed many of the rights of the individual, but the legal framework is still too vague. The Bill is still needed.

The Roadblocks

WHAT A difference one little satellite can make!

For the past few weeks President Eisenhower has been trying to repair the damage done to the Western Alliance by years of his own lethargy and the bumbling of his Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles. It took Sputnik to arouse him.

Now Mr. Eisenhower would like to see a great pooling of Western scientific knowledge and talent. We wish him well. There should certainly be such a pooling, in an atmosphere of trust and confidence. But unfortunately, such an atmosphere does not exist. It has not existed since the Congress of the United States passed the McMahon Act eleven years ago, denying to the allies of the United States any appreciable share in the work and discoveries of American scientists, particularly in nuclear physics and electronics. And it has not existed since Mr. Dulles began demonstrating, early in his career as Secretary of State, that he was not a man to inspire trust and confidence in allies.

The easy explanation of the breakdown of the Anglo-Franco-American alliance is that the U.S. Administration was forced to act independently by the inexcusable British and French attack on Suez last year. The explanation is too easy. There is no doubt that the British and French had become so distrustful of U.S. policy, as handled by Mr. Dulles, that they felt driven to act on their own before Mr. Dulles finished the job of thoroughly undermining their Middle East positions. That they acted stupidly is beside the point; they believed then, and they have probably not changed their opinion, that Mr. Dulles was the architect of disaster in the Middle East. And this came after a series of other incidents and situations, in Europe and Asia, in which Mr. Dulles managed to create the impression that he was not to be trusted.

The result of all this is that Mr. Dulles is not only mistrusted but is actually detested by most British and French political leaders — and by many other European statesmen.

If there is to be an effective pooling of scientific knowledge and a significant rebuilding of the Western spirit of co-operation, the causes of distrust and suspicion must be removed. The U.S. Congress must repeal the McMahon Act, and the U.S. President must replace his Secretary of State.

ANSWER TO PUZZLER
18, 14 and 8 years.

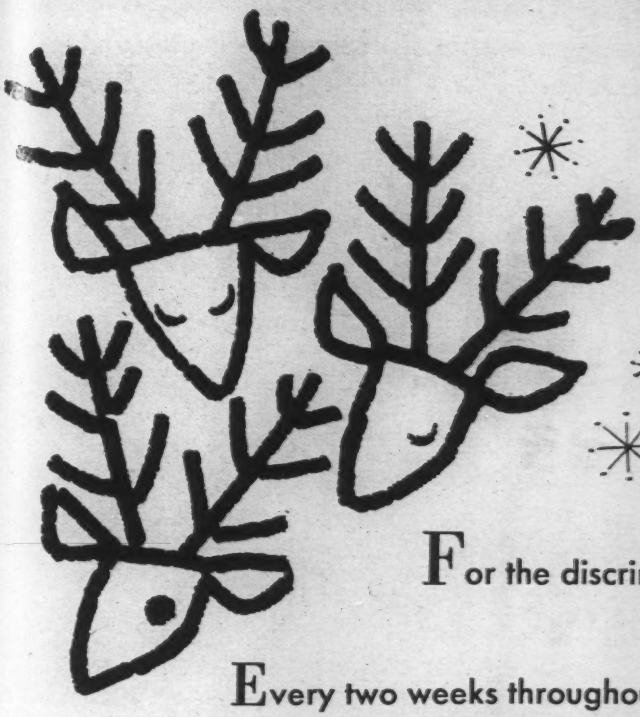
Dollars and Morals

A CANADIAN trade mission is looking into the possibilities of doing business with the mainland Chinese. We hope the mission succeeds. Canada can do with more trade, particularly in wheat. But if the mission is a success, this country will be placed in the peculiar position of carrying on friendly trade relations with a Government that we believe (officially, that is) is not fit to be recognized.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker says that his Government has no intention of recognizing the Chinese Government of Mao and Chou. The argument, of course, is the tired one parroted by John Foster Dulles: recognition of China would not only condone the brutalities of the Communist regime but would discourage resistance to Communism by other Asian nations. Whatever validity that argument might have had, it is now discredited by our willingness to take Chinese money.

Canadians, it seems, are much too moral and high-minded to exchange diplomatic missions with the Chinese or agree to their representation at the UN. But business is business, and we can't let niceties interefere with the turning of a dollar.

Or is it possible that we're just prize hypocrites?



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